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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

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DIPSY DOODLE DIPLOMACY
BY
Father Coughlin

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AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING
Anthony Ashley

•

GOOSE PLUCKING
Jean Perrin Schwartz

•

THE "MESSIAH" IN THE SEALED CAR
George Sylvester Viereck

THE END IS SLAVERY
Hilaire Belloc

•

THIS WEEK'S NEWS THIS WEEK

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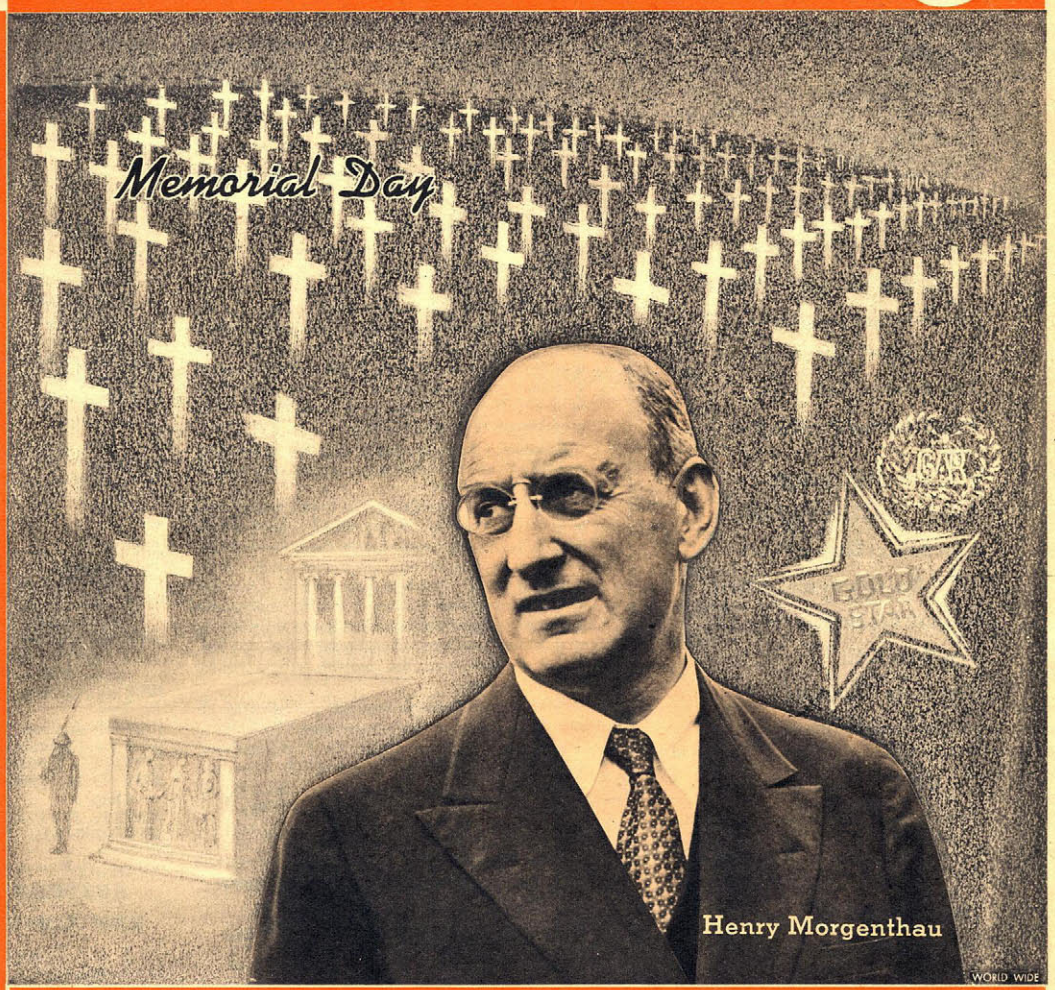
THE MILLION LEAGUE

VOL. 1A NO. 13



TODAY is Memorial Day—a time for remembrance.

Customarily, in a busy world we pause, looking backward with sorrow for our hero dead but rejoicing in the liberties which their sacrifice has won.

Today, remembering them, we look forward with a gloom more saddening than that with which we regard the past. In Flanders fields the crosses, row on row, recall the flower of a youth which died believing that their sacrifice was to make a world safe for democracy.

Today, among the nations of the world, the "democracy" for which they died is but a word—a synonym for "liberalism," a term to cloak an international common front for the defense of Communism.

Only this week it is disclosed that our American Secretary of the Treasury—using a secret Stabilization Fund created to protect our commerce from the devaluation of foreign currencies—has been honored by a foreign power FOR STABILIZING ITS CURRENCY AT THE EXPENSE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE! Through a tripartite agreement with France and England, to bolster a "democratic" front against fascism, Secretary Henry Morgenthau has involved us in Europe more definitely than membership in either the World Court or League of Nations would have done.

Today, at home, the "democracy" for which America's heroes died is a one-party political dictatorship, differing only in degree from those which have engulfed older and wiser lands—dictatorships of the totalitarian state, or dictatorships of totalitarian proletariat.

Memorial Day is a time for remembrance.

Today, we remember those who died for democracy. When must we—silently in our hearts—remember the death of democracy itself?

Social Justice

MAY 30, 1938

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Memorial Day

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Vol. 1A No. 13

Father Coughlin Replies . . .

Replying to a Congressman who questions Father Coughlin about the Patman finance bill, he said:

"The two bills—one introduced by Senator Thomas and the other by Representative Patman—aim to nationalize the Federal Reserve Bank and to raise prices to the 1926 level. So far so good. Another bill known as the Glass-McAdoo bill, has been introduced to permit the large banks in New York City to purchase banks in every state and city in the union and to handle these banks as branches. Moreover, the Glass-McAdoo bill will permit these private banks to issue fountain pen credit money just the same as the Federal Reserve Banks are now doing.

"Now it will be foolishness for us to nationalize the Federal Reserve Banks and to create a worse than a Federal Reserve Bank the next day.

"The Thomas-Patman bills are only worthy of support provided they legally exclude from existence branch banking of the type intimated by the Glass-McAdoo bill and provided they legally exclude any branch banks or other banks issuing credit money beyond the assets actually owned by the bank.

"In other words, if a private bank has $1,000 it may loan only $1,000, and not $10,000."

Relative to the new Naval Appropriation, the following letter was sent:

"I am enclosing for you a copy of the book of discourses delivered this year. In one of the latter addresses I clearly stated the amount of money appropriated for naval construction and the amount of naval construction already undertaken. With every appropriation of Congress the potential volume of credit is raised in the Federal Reserve Bank. This does not mean that the American people will be obliged to pay interest on potential credit; only actual credit is interest bearing."

Relative to the propagation of SOCIAL JUSTICE weekly review, the following comment was mailed to a correspondent:

"Your plan for increasing the number of readers of Social Justice in the City of Cleveland is very acceptable. As I announced over the radio recently, Social Justice will give its readers this week's news this week. Through arrangements which we have made with our printer, it will be possible for our editors to send their manuscripts to the printing establishment as late as Tuesday morning. On Friday of the same week the complete review will be en route to you.

"I am of the opinion that our readers wish to have more pertinent news concerning Washington, Congress, the Supreme Court, the Presidency, the various Committees and the many bills which are being offered for passage or revision. All this will be handled in Social Justice beginning May 16.

"Moreover, apropos comments on literature, art, science will be sketched each week. In no sense will the magazine go "highbrow." In fact, the Eyes and Ears column will be revived and the style of all articles will take into consideration the humblest readers as well as those blessed with higher education."

Tours to the Shrine

Arrangements for the Buffalo Echo's fourth annual cruise to Detroit and visit to the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Michigan, have been completed. The cruise will begin on Saturday afternoon, June 11th, concluding on Monday morning, June 13th, at 7 o'clock.

The cruise this year will be one of the most attractive held thus far and the all-expense rate will be lower than ever before. The S. S. South American of the Chicago, Duluth and Georgian Bay Transit Company, one of the "ocean liners" of the Great Lakes, will provide comfortable accommodations for 400 persons. The rate including transportation, outside stateroom accommodations, five meals and bus service to and from the Shrine, will be only $14.50 the person.

According to custom, *The Echo* party will attend solemn High Mass at the Shrine on Sunday morning, June 12th, at 10 o'clock. The Rev. H. B. Laudenbach, LL.D., pastor of St. Louis Church and president of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, in whose interests *The Echo* is published, will celebrate the Mass. Father Coughlin will welcome the visitors and deliver the sermon. After Mass, Father Coughlin himself or one of his assistants will explain the symbolism of the unique edifice. The visitors will be enabled to spend approximately four hours at Royal Oak.

Reservations will be accepted at the office of *The Echo*, 564 Dodge street, or at the Chicago, Duluth & Georgian Bay Transit Company, Lackawanna Terminal, foot of Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DEDICATION DAYS

MAY 29-30—Eastern New York, Brooklyn and surroundings.
JUNE 12—"The Echo" Cruise from Buffalo.
JULY 2-3-4—Boston, New England, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore.
JULY 10—Western New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Troy, Albany, Eastern Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Altoona, Erie.
JULY 17—Chicago, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Columbus.
JULY 24—Indiana.
JULY 31—Cleveland, Akron, Missouri.
AUGUST 7—Kentucky, Dayton.
AUGUST 14—Toledo, Piqua, Sidney, Lima, Troy, Ohio.
AUGUST 21—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
SEPTEMBER 3-4-5—National Day—for all.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, GRANITE CITY, EDWARDSVILLE, LITCHFIELD, DECATUR AND DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

Tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower
July 30-31

Round Trip $10.00

(Based on 300 or more)

For more information contact:
Wm. J. Bley, 5023-a Devonshire Ave., or Joseph De Moor, 2739 Gravois Ave., or H. Miller, 2335 Whittemore St., St. Louis, Missouri.

CLEVELAND DAY PROGRAM

Sunday, July 31st

Leave Cleveland Union Terminal	7:30 A. M.
Leave Linndale	7:40 A. M.
Arrive Detroit	10:50 A. M.

RETURNING

Leave Detroit	8:00 P. M.
Arrive Linndale	11:20 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland Union Terminal	11:30 P. M.

$6.95 Round Trip

Includes Round Trip Transportation from Cleveland to Detroit and return.
Luncheon at Detroit.
Sightseeing at Detroit and at Royal Oak.
Dinner at Detroit.
In fact the low price covers all of your expenses.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA NEW JERSEY DELAWARE

Official Tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower
July 2-3-4, 1938

LOW FARE • ONLY $14.00 • ROUND TRIP

(Based on 300 or more)

Floyd M. Nellett
151 South Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Please make reservations for ( ) on your special train to the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Michigan.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Mail this coupon immediately

Kindly send me information about your special train to the Shrine of the Little Flower, July 9-10-11.

Name .....

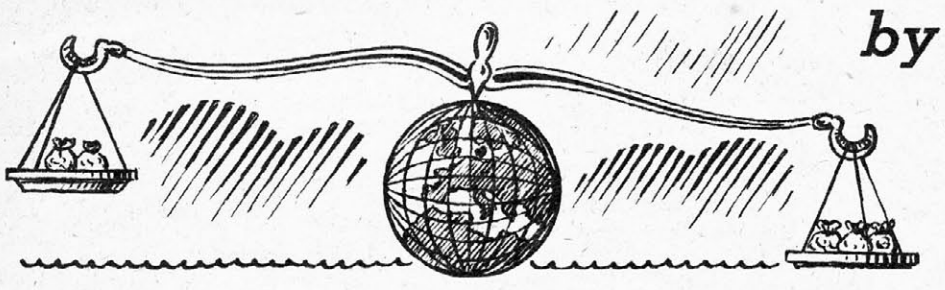
Street .....

City .....

Mail this coupon to Mrs. Anna M. Nardina, 1361 Oakhill Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dipsy Doodle DIPLOMACY

by Father Coughlin



THE WILE of Clemenceau, the guile of Lloyd George, the machinations of Old World diplomacy —these proved to be a combination with which even the gifts and ability of a Woodrow Wilson could not successfully cope. Yet the same aims and ambitions of European powers, notably France, to recapture the material support of the United States for our allies of twenty years ago, have only within the past two weeks become a *"fait accompli."*

This despite the fact that not once since the initial post-war defeat of the internationalists has there been an abandonment of plotting to involve American people in perpetuating the age old racial hatreds and prejudices of the Old World. But each time that the League of Nations, and back-door World Court entrance thereto, had threatened as an issue our peace and security, Americanism had triumphed. It had almost begun to appear that the last defeat of World Court legislation in 1935 might have successfully and finally doomed any and all proposals of foreign alliances and entanglements.

That is, until May 5th, when dispatches from Paris, London and Washington began to unfold a tale of national duplicity and international intrigue the like of which has not been witnessed since immediate post-war days. It is but faintly reminiscent of the "little deal" that was arranged on September 26, 1936, between Leon Blum, Montagu Norman and Henry Morgenthau. In comparison, however, the latter, while having served to pave the way for the final coup, now sinks to insignificance.

But this is the first time in our history that an appointed public servant — a Secretary of the Treasury—has, in peace time, flouted the laws on our statute books as well as the Congress which enacted them, the Executives who signed them and the people themselves whose duly elected representatives created them.

Let us proceed now to consider these laws and their antecedents. Let us then calmly consider their violation in the light of information contained in the daily press—official and semi-official utterances and foreign reaction as expressed therein.

There is the Johnson Act, designed for the specific purpose of prohibiting American loans, whether of a public or private nature, to defaulting debtor nations.

There is the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 that set up a Stabilization Fund of $2-billion which was the major portion of the $2,792,859,126 "profit" created by our revaluation of gold.

THE WORDS of President Roosevelt himself in his proclamation for the revaluation of gold, issued at Washington January 31, 1934, clearly and incontrovertibly indicate the purpose, the objectives and intent of the legislation:

"Whereas I find, upon investigation, that the foreign commerce of the United States is adversely affected by reason of the depreciation in the value of the currencies of other governments and

"Whereas I find, from my investigation, that in order to stabilize domestic prices and to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, it is necessary to fix the weight of the gold dollar at 15 5/21 grains 9/10 fine."

No one has ever openly questioned the meaning of those words; no one has denied their meaning.

The objective was clear: the devaluation of the dollar.

The purposes to be achieved were equally clear: firstly, "in order to stabilize domestic prices," and secondly, "to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies."

Depreciated Foreign Currencies.

The Stabilization Fund was to be a weapon for the protection of American foreign commerce against depreciation in the value of foreign currencies.

On February 1, 1934, an American automobile selling for export at $663 would have cost a French importer 10,000 French francs, delivered here. Today a car selling for export at $663 would cost a French importer approximately 23,680 French francs. This means that there has been erected an invisible tariff barrier of 136 8/10 per cent against the importation of American products into France during the last four years and two months.

The case of the American-produced automobile is cited because of a United Press dispatch from Paris dated May 3rd which advised of a campaign then being waged in France, with posters and circular letters, against purchases of American-made automobiles. However, the same invisible tariff barrier affects the sale for French consumption of all American products.

Now, what is the meaning of all this? Why "Dipsy-Doodle Diplomacy" and involved—extremely involved—international trade and finance?

There is, unfortunately for this nation, a direct relationship between the two. For, ridiculous as it may seem, even to the leading industrialists, even to the leading economists and financiers of this nation, even to the inhabitants of what has come to be known in banking circles as the "Ice Palace" on Liberty Street—the New York Federal Reserve Bank —there is a direct relationship between that which is described as "Dipsy-Doodle Diplomacy" and high international finance which masquerades in these days under the pseudonym of the Stabilization Fund.

From an Associated Press dispatch from London dated May 5th, we read the following: "Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, assured the House of Commons today that 'we are not contemplating any adjustment of the Sterling exchange.' It was the first official statement on the latest devaluation of the French franc." (Yet the French franc had just been devalued, both in terms of the Pound Sterling and of the Dollar to the extent of approximately ten per cent.)

"Sir John refused to reply when Lambert Ward, a Conservative Member of Parliament, asked whether this was not the 'third occasion in three years' that France had given assurances that no further devaluation was contemplated."

Let us now review a few of the headlines and accompanying press dispatches to which the people of this nation have been subjected during recent weeks.

New York Herald Tribune—May 6th

Headline: "Three Powers Deal to Act Franc Aims Against Fascist Axis."

Sub-headings: "U. S. and Britain Agree to Approve Daladier's Action to Keep 'United Front' of Democracies."

"Loath to Show Rift During Rome Talks."

"Washington, May 5th—A major factor in the swift British and American approval of the proposal of France to devalue her currency was the desire to present a semblance of economic unity among the world's three great democratic powers to the dictators—Premier Mussolini of Italy and Chancellor Hitler of Germany—it was learned in informed official quarters today.

"The critical status of the franc coincided with the Mussolini-Hitler conversations which began on Tuesday in Rome. Although British and U. S. Treasury officials were skeptical of the French proposal to devalue at this time, their hands were virtually tied by European political events." . . .

"Britain and the United States were cognizant that a stable franc would have a bolstering effect on the economic status of the democratic nations of Europe, Britain especially being heavily interested in the economic fortunes of Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, whose currencies are closely allied to the French franc." . . .

"If the franc had been permitted to slide to lower levels undefended, it would have threatened France's projected defense loan, considered a buttress of European democratic stability." . . .

"Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury . . . characterized news accounts as 'accurate' and added that any additional information must come from the French government."

Commenting editorially upon the franc devaluation, the *NEW YORK SUN* said on May 5th, in part:

"This time devaluation has been the result of policy. The government had adopted the currency inflation method to provide fresh funds for greatly expanding the military establishment."

An Associated Press report with a Paris date line, May 5th, stated in part:

"In addition to providing means of employment in the arms industry, revaluation was designed to have the following results:

"1. Increase the Government credit by permitting the Government to wipe out through its gold profits a large portion of its debt to the Bank of France.

"2. Start the wheels of industry turning by reducing the price of French goods in foreign markets and building up export trade.

"3. Loosen credit by making investments safe through a currency low enough in value to be stable.

"4. Attract new money to France from tourists whose purchasing power would be increased."

It is significant that the French Treasury officially expressed its gratitude to the United States Treasury and to the latter's "brilliant Secretary" for the important part both played in effecting the devaluation.

This recalls an incident of September, 1936, when the President of the Bank of France hailed Mr. Morgenthau as "the Savior of the French franc."

At no time during the four years' history of the American Stabilization Fund has any other American official or private individual — nor has the American nation, for that matter—received thanks or recognition from the French government or from anyone in France for the employment of our billions of gold profit almost exclusively in behalf of the French nation.

Secretary Morgenthau characterized the news accounts as accurate, accounts which described the action taken as a means of enabling the French to reduce their national debt with the profit from gold revaluation; as a means of starting the wheels of industry going—in France—by reducing the price of French goods in foreign markets and building up export trade.

It was to accomplish these specific purposes for America that in January, 1934, we devalued our dollar by raising the price of gold to $35 per ounce. But we delayed taking out profit; two billions of it were supposed to be employed to maintain our advantages in foreign trade and commerce that were the almost immediate result of revaluation.

We now witness the perversion that has been practiced upon the American people. Not only have laws enacted by Congress been deliberately disregarded but instruments provided by Congress for their enforcement in the national interests *as specified,* have been openly used to the advantage of the foreigner and to the consequent inescapable loss to American trade and commerce.

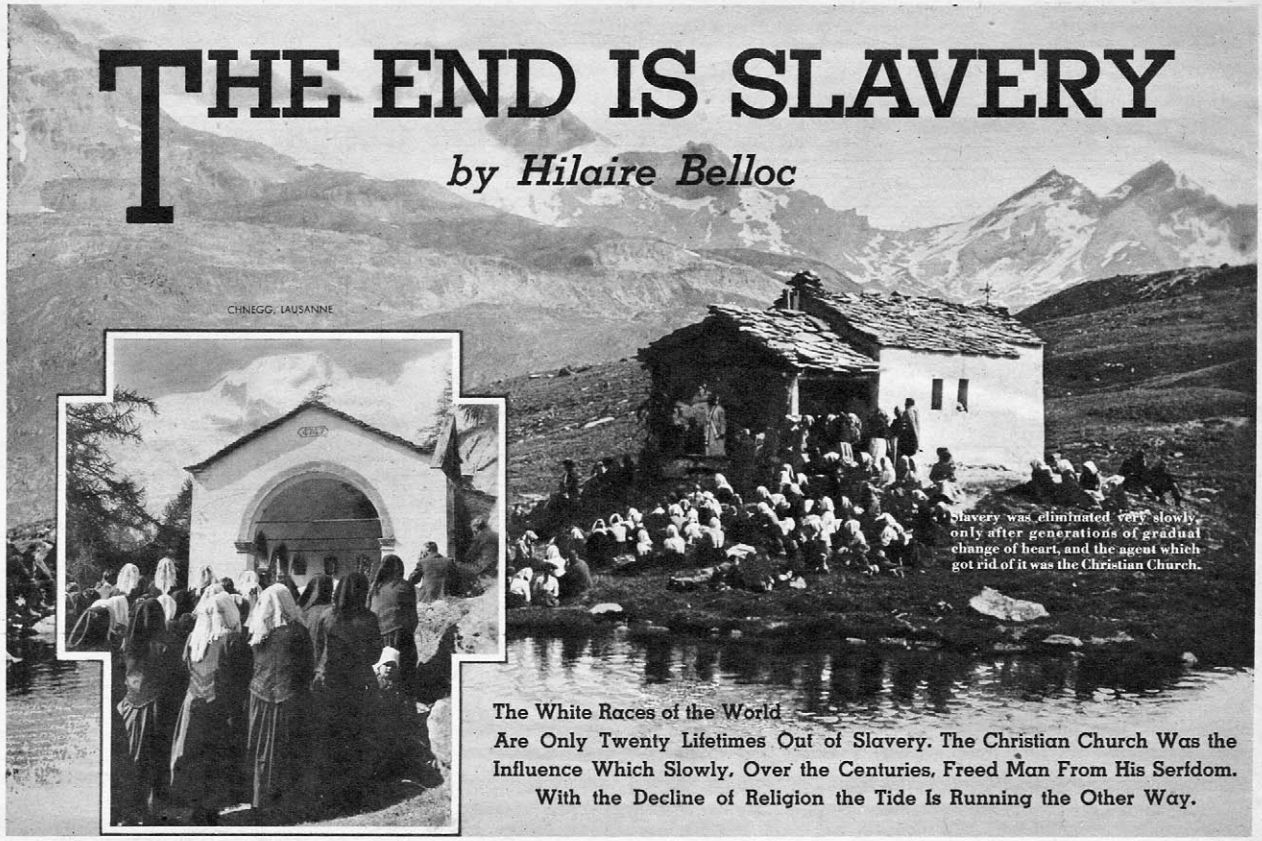
Under the guise of adjunct to the Stabilization Fund our participation in Mr. Morgenthau's "Tripartite Agreement" has led us into the very pitfalls against which the solemn warnings of our elder statesmen have rung down throughout the ages.

For this "Tripartite Agreement" has now emerged from the smoke screen that veiled it and we see it admittedly as a tripartite agreement to bolster European democracy.

Without our Stabilization Fund this agreement could not exist. Until we abolish that fund and use its proceeds to reduce our ever-mounting national debt, we shall be at the mercy of scheming international minds which won't rest so long as there is opportunity for the diplomatic duping of a rash and childish Jr. official of this Government whose chief comment upon his participation in the franc devaluation of May 5th was his gleeful boast of holding the record for having used the trans-Atlantic telephone twenty-seven times in one week —oftener, he believed, than had any human being before him.

THE END IS SLAVERY

by Hilaire Belloc


CHNEGG, LAUSANNE
Slavery was eliminated very slowly, only after generations of gradual change of heart, and the agent which got rid of it was the Christian Church.

The White Races of the World Are Only Twenty Lifetimes Out of Slavery. The Christian Church Was the Influence Which Slowly, Over the Centuries, Freed Man From His Serfdom. With the Decline of Religion the Tide Is Running the Other Way.

THE *immediate* argument for reform is the inhuman condition to which industrial capitalism has reduced mankind wherever it has power: insufficiency of livelihood; insecurity; tyrannical routine; the absence of human conditions—the loss of "daily bread." These are the evils which cry out so insistently for remedy that men are in rebellion wherever such conditions exist. Therefore, I say, the *immediate* demand is for a reform that will get rid of these evils at once.

But those who see far enough ahead discover another ultimate reason for reform, perhaps more powerful than the immediate reason of today's injustice and intolerable circumstances. That *ultimate* motive is the dread of approaching slavery.

Things are going so fast that *if we do not take care slavery will return as a permanent institution among us.*

Put thus bluntly it sounds fantastic, but if you will look closely into the matter you will see how much there is to be said for those who warn us of that peril.

Remember that we, the white races, came, only twenty lifetimes ago, out of a state of society in which most men were slaves. A minority only were free men and masters. The others, who did the work, were chattels who worked for the advantage of those masters. For instance, in Britain at the time of St. Wilfrid, say A. D. 700, two families out of three were slaves: only one out of three was free.

That was a state of affairs taken for granted in all the pagan world. The slave was bought and sold, could be beaten, tortured or killed at the will of his owner.

Slavery was eliminated very slowly, only after generations of gradual change of heart, and the agent which got rid of it was the Christian Church.

As long as the old world was pagan, slavery was taken as a matter of course; but after the old world had been gradually converted, slavery began to disappear. First of all it became softened into serfdom, that is a condition in which most men had to work for the minority of free men, but with *some* property and more freedom than of old. The serfs could not be personally bought and sold. The amount of work they had to perform for their masters was limited by custom and left them a certain margin of ownership in the soil they tilled or in the instruments of the craft they pursued. Then gradually, from about A. D. 1000 to 1250, the serf became a free peasant and the craftsman became a free member of a craft guild.

WITH THE gradual loss of religion, after A. D. 1500, the tide turned back again. Imperceptibly, conditions which would ultimately favor a return to slavery appeared. With unrestricted competition men lost their holdings and the big landowner began to swallow up the independent farmer. In many places, notably in England after the Reformation, the local lord of the village began to absorb those farmers who had become free. The more fortunate farmers turned into a class of tenants, paying rents. The less fortunate became agricultural laborers at a wage which barely sufficed to keep them alive and working for the owners.

Later, the same process began to apply to the craftsmen. The old-fashioned tools were superseded by newer and more expensive instruments and the concentration of capital eliminated the smaller man. The smith, the carpenter, the independent small builder, all began to turn into people compelled to exist on a wage paid them by larger and larger concentrations of capital, controlled by fewer and fewer men.

The traditions of freedom remained for a long time. A man working at a wage was regarded by the law, (he is still so regarded), as a free citizen: the equal of the man who employs him. Their relation was said to be one of *contract*. If most men were economically free and possessed enough reserves of livelihood, housing, food, clothing and cash, that contract would be what it still pretends to be, a genuine free bargain. But as the mass of men became destitute through the action of competition their power to contract freely disappeared. *There is no true contract between the man without anything and the man with capital behind him.* When the monopolies arose and gradually spread themselves over the social field, the insecurity and dependence of the wage-earner grew with them.

In order to preserve social peace there was instituted the device of "social relief." It is called by all sorts of names, "assistance," "the dole," (that is the English name), "collective bargaining," (with the collective contracts guaranteed by the State), and all the rest of it—but the true name of this new series of arrangements for making capitalism work is "State Socialism."

Men out of work are provided with the bare necessities of life by the State; but to make that system function it is necessary that there should be inquisition into a man's condition, and when he is offered work he may be forced to take it. Regulations were made to maintain minimum rates of wage but nothing was done to restore property and without property he can have no true economic freedom. The worker, with greater security and fuller sufficiency than he had had before, remained as much a wage-slave as ever. Indeed, he was more of a wage-slave than before, because a whole organization was growing up which supervised his activities, ordered his life, and saw to it that he worked for the advantage of others, the owners of those means of production which the worker himself did not possess.

NOW WHEN such a state of affairs takes root, when a generation shall have grown up which takes that state of affairs for granted, men will equally take for granted the social fact that they eat and are clothed and live and work under the power of others. If you were to take away the control of capital from the possessing class, and vest in the officers of the community all the land and the housing and the stores of food and clothing and machinery, etc. the individual citizen would still be at the mercy of the officials of the State. In the long run that would inevitably turn into his being at the mercy of a caste of officials. The man who is now a citizen would be first run, then owned, by a small body of his fellow men.

When all these palliatives for our economic evils have been applied, they will, if we continue on the present lines, have re-established what will be in practice *slavery*.

A man may say "Well! I am pretty well a slave now, anyhow! It is better to be a slave guaranteed in his livelihood than a slave hopelessly insecure and perhaps underfed, ill-housed and under-clothed." By all means: but do not forget that while this public payment you accept makes the coming of slavery more comfortable, it does not dispel the moral fact of slavery.

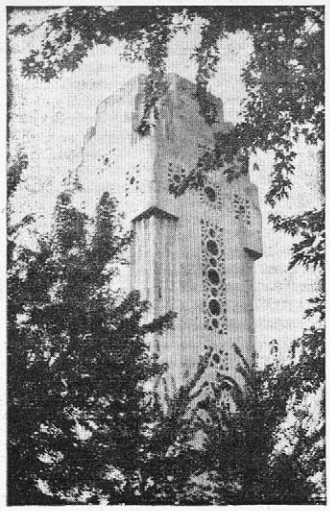
A man is now compelled to work for another man indirectly through a supposed "free contract." If you destroy the system whereby he can make that contract and can be bound to it, the only ultimate alternative—save property—is a legal position in which he is *compelled* to work for the State. He may comfort himself with the thought that all his fellow citizens are also compelled to work for the State. That does not make him any the less a slave: and if he admits slavery to the State he will end at last in slavery to a class of officials who will become a master-class.

There are only two alternatives; the restoration of property to a number of families sufficient to give their tone to the whole State, or a drift towards slavery.

Property is the guarantee of economic freedom, and the only guarantee.

But before asking ourselves how property may be restored to the mass of men under modern conditions, we will examine the other remedies proposed and see in what they fail.

THE LENDING-SPENDING HERESY



FROM THE TOWER

It is generally known that the United States Government has gone into the banking business.

It is not generally known, however, what kind of sinister banking business this is.

Leaving aside the insignificant and trifling portion of the Constitution which bestows on Congress the right to coin and regulate the value of money, the New Deal, month after month since its inauguration, has borrowed "fountain-pen-money" from the Federal Reserve Banks to the extent of $31-billion.

A portion of this $31-billion was expended on armaments, doles, public works and other expenses. But at least $15-billion of this amount has been loaned by the Federal Government. Therein is the sinister banking business.

Recently the conservative *New York Sun* printed the following editorial which is entitled "Carter Was Right." It reads as follows:

"In his statement yesterday opposing the new spending program Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, said flatly that he was 'not in favor of making a pawnshop out of the United States Treasury.' Then he added, somewhat regretfully, that the Treasury had already become just that and that so far as he could see there was little chance of stopping the new pump-priming program.

"As a matter of cold fact the United States Treasury has become, if not a pawnshop, then a nondescript bank, the most gigantic in all history. The National Emergency Council made a tabulation some time back showing the status of the United States Treasury as a banker. *The breakdown was printed in the Congressional Record as recently as April 14, and the figures presented were remarkable to say the least.*

"The Farm Credit Administration, which is the biggest lender, has $3,264,642,000 outstanding. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation stands next with $3,012,670,000 lent to railroads, banks, corporations and some states and cities. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation comes close behind with $3,089,798,000 outstanding. The total outstanding loans of these governmental lending agencies plus the PWA, the REA, the CSC and several others totaled, on the date given, $11,115,918,600.

"But that is only part of the story. Under the Federal Housing Act, the Government guarantees loans made by banks, insurance companies, building associations and similar organizations to individuals for modernizing or otherwise improving their residences. The total of these insured loans stood, on January 1, at $1,493,977,000. On that date Uncle Sam was thus in the lending business to a grand total of $12,609,995,000, which is enough to bear out Senator Glass' assertion.

"But Mr. Roosevelt's new spending program will add still another chapter to the tale. A recent bill (which, by the way, was fathered by Senator Glass) permits the RFC to add $1,500,000,000 to its outstanding loans. Some of this will go to the railroads under terms that, to say the least, make its repayment a little less than certain. Some will go to small businesses to enable them to carry their present inventories and even to enlarge their productive capacity. The quality of these loans—that is to say, the prospect of collecting them when they are due—will depend largely upon the banking skill of the RFC. Other loans in the program, as outlined by Mr. Roosevelt in his message to Congress, will total about $950,000,000. So that it may confidently be said that if the new program goes through as expected the people of the United States will stand sponsor for $2,450,000,000 additional loans, which will raise the grand total to just over $15,000,000,000."

The fact is that under pressure the Government has made loans of more than fifteen billions on security some of which is good, some mediocre and some, probably, very bad indeed. Working our way out of this morass will be no small thing. It will mean heart-burnings both for the debtors and for their creditors, the taxpayers, for many, many years to come.

The word "sinister" was employed very advisedly to qualify this sort of lending. First of all, the Government is lending borrowed money instead of issuing its own money according to the constitutional rights of Congress.

Secondly, it is lending money to borrowers who have no right to borrow it according to the laws of the land. This statement does not mean that the Government is lending money to people in distress who really need assistance. It does mean that it is extending loans to states, counties, municipalities and school sections which already have borrowed beyond their legal capacity.

It is to be noted that the constitutions of our individual states limit the amount of money which a given state or any legal division thereof may borrow. Nevertheless, according to the new "Lending-Spending Bill," the Federal Government is approaching the officers of the states which already have borrowed the entire capacity stipulated by the state constitution, and is asking them to borrow more Federal money.

Thus, the integrity of state government is involved. Constitutional restrictions are not only evaded but spurned.

More significant than all that is the type of money which the Federal Government is imposing upon the already over-burdened states. It is "hock-shop money" originating with the international bankers and designed to confiscate the wealth of the citizens of all states.

Any executive or government enjoying sovereignty and the power of law can always disentangle himself or itself from a financial dilemma by resorting to forced lending and through it to force taxation upon its subjects. This method always results in destroying the liberty of the borrower and erecting a throne of tyranny for the lender.

This "Lending-Spending" program of the Federal Government has received the direct approval of President Roosevelt.

In the novel entitled *"Gabriel Over the White House,"* written in 1932, the rise of the "President" to dictatorial powers is outlined. In chapter V, page 78 we read the following excerpt:

"A third reform the President put before Congress involved the system of appropriations for the Government's operation. He suggested that such funds be voted on a two-year basis instead of annually.' Likewise he asked for authority to increase any appropriation twenty per cent when necessary during the absence of Congress.

"For years the Federal Government had been pouring cash subsidies into all the States for highways, schools, airports, waterway developments, hydro-electric plants, bridges and public buildings. Even in Congress there was a growing feeling that much of this outlay was wasted locally for lack of proper supervision, that taxpayers were not getting their money's worth. The President, therefore, proposed that under the Twenty-first Amendment, which authorized these expenditures, Congress empower him to appoint a personal representative with large official authority at each State capital whose duty would be to control the flow of Federal cash at its local distributing point."

In chapter VII, page 127 there is a twin excerpt which reads as follows:

"The President pointed out that Congress had already authorized him to place his own agent in each State. These agents, he said, would have large powers because of their control over Federal funds going into the State governments. A recalcitrant State, the President believed, could sooner or later be brought to heel by cutting off its Federal subsidy. He also advised that the forthcoming Congressional resolution to vest all extraordinary powers in the President include a clause to the effect that his decrees should be legally binding upon every State. He recognized that such a provision would be only a moral gesture but he felt it would greatly strengthen his hand."

It is evident that Mr. Roosevelt is determined, through his executives, not only to cashier Congress and its right to coin and issue money but to establish his own state representatives for the purpose of destroying the states and the liberties of the citizens for his own ulterior objectives.

Meanwhile the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, California, Maine, Wisconsin and all New England are being taxed exorbitantly and without any due regard to the principle of taxation according to population.

Tax money from these states is not being spent within the boundaries of these states but is being used for the support of the Southern states particularly.

No wonder that Mr. Morgenthau is being investigated, quizzed and examined by a group of Senators who apparently understand the sinister plot being hatched by the international bankers and delivered by Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Roosevelt for the subversion of America.

The Secretary of the Treasury's books are in a mess. When he went before the Senate Finance Committee to speak on behalf of the pending "Spending-Lending" bill to remove some of the rigidity of the existing laws with respect to the limit of Government bonded indebtedness, he was plainly told that there was a $5-billion deficit which his books did not show. This $5-billion was money loaned to nineteen corporations—and most of it will never be repaid.

He was also challenged for his statement that the estimated deficit for the coming fiscal year would be only $3,700,000,000. It was pointed out that it would be well over $5-billion.

Unless the American people soon recognize how their liberties are being stolen through their accepting tainted money which they will never be able to repay, the future bodes none too good for our country.

Father Coughlin

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

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EDITORIAL COUNSEL

(By Permission of His Superior)

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16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just, living, annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property, with government's chief concern for the poor.

Third Defeat For C. I. O.

ELSEWHERE in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE is carried the news of the Pennsylvania elections.

It is to be noted that the citizens of the Keystone State were accorded the opportunity of voting against John L. Lewis and his bid for political domination in America. As anticipated, Lewis and the C.I.O. were treated the same in Pennsylvania as they were on the West Coast and in Michigan.

The American people are definitely opposed to class domination as was evidenced in the Pennsylvania primaries.

While SOCIAL JUSTICE is solidly on the side of labor, nevertheless, we cannot encourage labor to organize for the purpose of taking over the reigns of government. Our policy is one of class co-operation. It is opposed to class domination, be it that of labor or capital or of finance.

As long as injudicious men uphold the advertised principles of the C.I.O.; and as long as these advertised principles advocate political domination, labor and the just causes of labor will continue to suffer.

Capital needs labor and labor needs capital. Neither one nor the other may play the role of dictator.

Own Platform Would Beat Him

FOLLOWING a recent Cabinet meeting one of the Secretaries was emboldened to remind his confreres of the 1940 Democratic convention. Specifically, he said that: "It is time that we put our heads together and frame a tentative platform."

Undoubtedly, the Democrats will have a platform following the 1940 convention. But, is it impudent on our part to remind Mr. Roosevelt and his Cabinet Secretaries that such a document emerged from the 1932 convention and that it expressed the solemn thought that *"we consider the political platform of a party as a sacred document and pledge that must be carried out in its entirety?"*

Is it "sacrilegious" to remind the Democratic Party that this sacred document was defiled and desecrated?

Althought the 1932 platform upheld the constitutionality of States' rights; although it lamented the unwise, extravagant expenditures of the Hoover administration and pledged to cut the expenditures of the Federal Government by 25 per cent; although it promised to drive the money changers from the temple of America—the pledged word of that Democratic platform has been shattered in a thousand instances.

By this time the American people well recognize that platforms and pledged words are not worth the paper upon which they are written.

No wonder that a Cabinet member is worried when confronted with the task of contributing to a Democratic platform in 1940?

Passingly, it may be observed that Mr. Roosevelt of 1932 is the severest critic of Mr. Roosevelt of 1940: and that the Democratic platform of 1932, were it adopted by a political party of Hottentots, in a nation where citizens believed in the sanctity of platforms, would defeat a combination of Democrats, Republicans, Socialists and Communists despite all odds to the contrary!

Only $16-Billion Left

HOW MUCH more fountain pen money can President Roosevelt issue?

The answer is: The end of fountain pen money comes only when the bankers refuse to accept bonds from the Government.

When will the bankers refuse to accept bonds from the Government?

The answer is: When the bankers estimate that the citizens are unable to redeem any more bonds through taxation.

Fountain pen money, bonds and taxes are all interwoven. They depend upon each other.

The kind of money which Mr. Roosevelt is now using begets bonds; bonds beget taxes; and taxes beget confiscation.

Therefore, when the people are unable to pay any more taxes, the flow of fountain pen money will cease.

About $16-billion more credit money can be issued before the bankers will refuse to accept more bonds and before the taxpayers will be unable to pay more taxes.

At the rate Mr. Roosevelt is going, he has no more than three years to pursue his policies which will result not only in bankruptcy but in repudiation.

As is well known the Communist leadership, which is rejoicing at the flow of fountain pen money, is expecting repudiation. From repudiation they anticipate that a revolution will generate.

Nearly every economist recognizes this except the well-intentioned persons who applaud the New Deal system of finance because they do not understand the nature or function of money.

The Spending Fallacy

IN all probability by about the middle of September the full effect of the flood of four and one-half billion dollars of relief funds will have become temporarily evident.

Millions of men now idle will be employed, temporarily, at less than living wages on the W.P.A.

The majority of these W.P.A. workers will entertain the childish opinion that Mr. Roosevelt is feeding and clothing and sheltering them.

These millions, unaccustomed to thinking through a problem, will not reason out for themselves that the New Deal policies *necessitated* the use of doles and slave wages.

They will not understand that under saner policies they would be working for private industry at twice the wages and more than the Government is giving them.

It is regrettable that labor leaders have failed to teach their followers that when citizens work for the Government by the millions, a disaster is inevitably impending. It is a disaster which means the sacrifice of liberty and the regimentation of the masses.

If the New Deal Government were gifted with wisdom it would (1) enable industry to carry on unburdened by unnecessary taxes: (2) it would have issued sufficient tax-free United States money into circulation; and (3) it would have legislated a living annual wage for all mass production laborers who are willing and able to work.

Unfortunately, the New Deal lacked the ability to think that problem through.

Meanwhile, thoughtless citizens will continue to offer thanksgiving for a crust of W.P.A. dole when they should be seated at a banquet table of plenitude.

Pat Scanlon And The Reds

BECAUSE he wishes to keep America for the Americans, Patrick F. Scanlon, managing editor of the *Brooklyn Tablet*, is the object of a snarling attack by the *Communist Daily Worker*, which wishes to hand America over to Moscow.

Loading its verbal slingshot with venom and deception, the *Daily Worker* lets fly at Mr. Scanlon with charges of fascism and anti-Semitism because he opposes sending arms and munitions to Loyalist Spain, and because he proposes deporting from this country Dr. Albert Einstein, the renowned scientist, and others of his type who would involve this government with the Reds in Spain.

"Einstein is a type," the *Daily Worker* quoted Mr. Scanlon as saying. "The Einsteins think that every government, every country, is particularly theirs, and that it is to be run for their benefit and the devil with the rest . . . The Gersons, Isaacs, Rabbi Stephen Wises, Einsteins, etc. are causing more widespread anti-Semitism here than all of Hitler's hirelings together . . . I can't understand the attitude of the Einsteins and Goldsteins and other Jews who support the Loyalist government of Spain."

In the name of "American religious liberty," the *Worker* storms at Mr. Scanlon for traducing that liberty. The *Worker* maintains that Mr. Scanlon "betrays" the Catholic people and the liberty enjoyed by Catholics, in speaking against intervention in favor of the Red sections of Spain.

The *Daily Worker* is wrong on all points, as usual. In the first place no Communist publication dare speak of religious liberty. The prime creed of Communism is the destruction of all religion. As Father Edward Lodge Curran, president of the International Catholic Truth Society, reminded Communist Earl Browder recently:

"By what right do you presume to talk about religious freedom, when in your own book, *'What Is Communism,'* you say on page 191: 'Communists do not consider religion to be a private matter in so far as it concerns members in our revolutionary party . . . we stand without any reservation for education that will root out beliefs in the supernatural'."

Secondly, the Catholic Church, through the agency of the Vatican, has extended its right hand to the Franco government, which drove the anti-God Reds out of business in Spain.

Thirdly, no government has been more brutal in its treatment of Catholics than Loyalist Spain, where thousands of priests were butchered; thousands of nuns were violated and slain.

But beyond all this, the *Daily Worker* and other Communist papers and institutions for too long have been stomping with their blood-soaked, mud-sodden shoes on things sacred to Catholics and Americans.

American Catholics have never asked the United States Government to clean out Russia, with its murdering dictator Stalin, with its oppression of minorities, with its destruction of religion.

American Catholics heretofore have had as their ideal the preservation of American democracy for Americans—not the kind of democracy spoken of by oriental Communists, to whom all talk of democracy is subterfuge, but the kind of democracy that existed in the United States before Communist rodents chewed their way into its structure.

Let no Catholic be deceived by Communist blandishments about religious liberty. There can be no liberty, religious or political, under the Red flag, and the *Daily Worker* knows it.

No Personal Representatives

FOR THE BENEFIT and instruction of those who are either uninformed, or misinformed, it is necessary to restate emphatically that Father Coughlin has no representatives speaking for him in any state or in any place.

In last week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE Father Coughlin advocated organizations among his friends. However, he limited these organizations to effective groups of twenty-five persons.

Under no circumstances did he intend that these organizations be amalgamated in any state under the authority of any specific person or group of persons.

Direct contact with Father Coughlin will continue to be had through letter and through the columns of this paper.

However, representatives of SOCIAL JUSTICE, our National Weekly, will be in the field throughout the United States. These persons will not represent Father Coughlin personally and will, in every case, bear evidence of authorization from the Circulation Department of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The Week in the Nation

POLITICS

Penn Primary Aftermath

As FULL EFFECTS of the "test vote" in the important Pennsylvania primary election sank into national consciousness this week, these things became apparent:

John L. Lewis, C.I.O. czar wagered his political future on the election, and lost.

James A. Farley, New Deal approval-stamper, experimented with candidate-dictation, and lost.

The G.O.P., with nothing more stable than opposition to the New Deal, campaigned at a moderate pace, and won.

In one of the "dirtiest" primary fights in years, the Pennsylvania Democrats went to the polls in two sections, those supporting the Lewis-Senator Joe Guffey slate, and those supporting the regular Democratic organization's slate. The New Deal, through Farley's intervention, was squeezed in between. Farley had approved Thomas A. Kennedy, Lewis-Guffey candidate, for governor, and incumbent Governor Earle, Democratic organization candidate, for the Senate.

The Republicans, watching the furious Democratic struggle with high amusement, saw their candidates pile up a total that dwarfed the Democratic showing.

Damaging evidence was spilled by both Democratic factions in the pre-election fight, evidence certain to be reviewed to the discomfort of the Democratic cause in the fall elections. Senator Joe Guffey announced he would seek a senatorial investigation of actions of his opponents—the regular Democratic organization—in pre-primary activities.

Spending

In Washington, it was believed that Guffey's demand would bring a revelation of political spending activities comparable to that of the 1926 campaign which involved William S. Vare of Pennsylvania, and Frank L. Smith, of Illinois, both of whom were denied Senate seats because of campaign excesses.

Pennsylvania's allotment of more than $11,600,000 in W.P.A. funds to 161,743 persons on relief in January, was upped to $15,829,528 in March. W.P.A. lists were enlarged to accommodate an additional 61,309 persons. Governor Earle sought and achieved a W.P.A. allotment of $24-million to be tied in with a state grant of $27-million for construction of a superhighway from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, "when, as and if" political conditions warranted its application so his opponents charged.

No lack of funds pestered the regular Democratic machine, under Governor Earle's sponsorship. More than 27,000 state employes were assessed "contributions" totaling some $2-million a year. Those receiving $1,200 yearly "contributed" 3 per cent of their annual income; those over $1,200, gave 5 per cent. The Guffey forces charged also that Contractor Matt McCloskey, who received some $28-million worth of business under Governor Earle, "kicked back" with sizable campaign contributions.

Other charges, involving the "sale" of legislation favorable to beer interests, moving picture companies and business groups, were reviewed. And on the other side, it was well known that the United Mine Workers, largest and foremost C.I.O. union, was being marshaled under John L. Lewis. The typical Guffey following added to the total of the opposition machine.

But, to all appearances, both factions—Earle and Guffey—were tarred with their own brushes. The voters rejected the Guffey-Lewis outfit; gave rousing support to the Republicans.

Cleveland Reliefers receive handouts of cabbage, potatoes and butter to tide them over a starvation crisis that arose when city relief funds ran out; state relief funds were not available. This situation is general throughout Ohio, and in parts of Illinois, including Chicago. (Acme)

ADMINISTRATION

Cabinet Split

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, who took a "strange interlude" cruise down the Potomac with Senator LaFollette a week ago, returned to his desk to be ruffled by rumors of a cabinet rift.

The rumors, apparently emanating from New Deal circles, involved Secretary of Commerce Roper, Secretary of Navy Swanson, Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of War Woodring, and Postmaster General Farley. In each rumor the department head was pictured as about to resign because of internal squabbling over patronage and bureaucracy issues.

Hurrying to hush the rumor, the New Deal high command turned its guns on a "mysterious force" which it blamed for the cabinet attack; insisted that the Presidential cabinet is one, big, harmonious family.

Price Brake

Mr. Roosevelt took a look through rose-colored glasses recently and revealed plans to halt "industrial surpluses and runaway prices" through impending anti-monopoly legislation, instead of through a revived N.R.A.

No immediate action is to be expected on this proposal, it was said, the reason being two-fold: (1) Talk, either of surpluses or booming prices, in such a depression as the present one is mere wind. (2) Congress will handle no "anti-monopoly" legislation this session. In other words, the whole matter assumes the nature of political pushing.

Harmony Note

Senate majority leader Alben W. Barkley, known as "Dear Alben" to the Presidential circle, is familiar for his proximity to the Presidential favor. Kentucky Governor Happy Chandler, in many ways a typical Kentucky democrat, covets Senator Barkley's post; cares but little for the strength of Barkley's "in" at the White House.

Across the Bluegrass countryside last week rode Governor Chandler in a sound truck, urging his people to: "Send me to Washington to take the job of that stuffed shirt, that sit-down man, that coat-tail rider—Alben W. Barkley."

LABOR

Starvation Faces Ohio

OHIO'S POPULATION is 6,600,000. Of this number, approximately 1,275,000 depend on relief in one form or another for existence. Because of curtailed relief funds, a large section of Ohio's population has been brought face-to-face with that starkest of realities—starvation.

More than 233,500 Ohio residents are employed on W.P.A. projects. This number is greater than that of any other state, including heavily-populated New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Cleveland's Mayor Burton, faced with the most acute crisis in the Ohio industrial belt, this week sought 7,500 additional W.P.A. jobs to ease the city's condition. Cleveland already has the highest ratio of W.P.A. workers in the nation.

Cleveland's critical situation had counterparts in other Ohio industrial cities — Toledo, Cincinnati, Akron, and Columbus. The state assembly was hurried into special session to provide funds for food. On street corners, temporary shelters were thrown up to distribute food staples to those faced with starvation.

Cause for the crisis: Industrial stagnation and ineffective state machinery for relief. A contributing cause to the crisis is political battling between municipal and state office-holders. In Ohio, it was reported, Governor Davey deferred calling a special session of the legislature until he received assurances Mayor Burton did not intend to run for governor.

In Chicago

In Chicago, with relief funds for the year exhausted, Governor Henry Horner intended to call a special legislative session to provide assistance. More than 34,000 of Chicago's 93,000 relief families were cut off relief lists, with no hope of aid except that furnished by charitable organizations, or haphazard handouts of rice, dried apples, potatoes, etc. offered by the Surplus Commodities Corporation.

The sorry picture in Ohio, Illinois and other states and cities emphasizes the depth to which the country has fallen. Today there are 7,000,000 out of 32,000,000 American families depending on Government relief checks for their daily bread. More than 21,000,000 persons are being supported by the Federal government.

The political effect of such a situation is readily apparent.

Fight Wage Cuts

The nation's railroads, struggling neck-deep in financial trouble, have served notice that railway workers will have to accept a 15 per cent wage cut July 1.

The cut, by which the carriers announce they could save $250-million annually, would be effective only after action by the Railway Mediation Board, in which rail executives and labor leaders would confer. If labor were to object strenuously, arbitration machinery would be set up, delaying the cut until long after the proposed July 1 date.

Peace Hope

In all that is obvious, the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L. have dug up the hatchet and are chopping away at each other's foundation with free ferocity. The Atlantic City address of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, therefore comes with a strange sound.

Hillman, addressing the A.C.W.A.'s annual convention, said that the day "is not unduly distant" when a way may be found to restore unity to the warring wings of labor.

Guilty of wish-thinking, seems to be Mr. Hillman. The C.I.O. this fall intends to set up its own, permanent labor federation to do continuing battle with the A. F. of L., thus cleaving for all time the industrial and craft systems of unionization. Possibly the address was intended to woo back David Dubinsky, and his Ladies Garment Workers' Union, now considering affiliation with the A. F. of L.

The Week in the World

MEN and EVENTS

Geneva

With all of the important international decisions and agreements for peace now being handled independently by the nations of Europe, the League of Nations is left with nothing to do but complicate matters—an accomplishment at which that organization has acquired a proficiency second to none.

The official recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia—which few of the Leaguers could recognize physically if they saw it—is the latest bone of contention on which the world diplomats are gnawing. France and Britain stand with Italy for immediate recognition. Most of the other important powers in the League have joined their support, and those who have not openly approved have secretly indicated their intention of so doing. All except Russia, which is backing Ethiopia, and which, incidentally, was the only nation that tacked reservations to its approval of the Anglo-Italian agreement of April 16.

As if one war at a time is not enough, Loyalist Spain's Julio del Vayo has announced to the League, his demand for "justice" for Ethiopia and Loyalist Spain. Soviet Russia and New Zealand quickly added their support to the del Vayo demand.

China, through Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, also has a demand for the nations—namely, that the League give China "material aid" for its war against Japan—which is nice work if he can get it, especially at a time when most of the nations in the League need "material aid" in order to keep their peoples from starving.

With these "peace" moves in progress in Geneva, the League of Nations feels that it is in a position to establish a council for aiding refugees of all nationalities and creeds. The United States, of course, will be asked to cooperate with the League.

An interesting sidelight of the discussion on refugees was the delay in final agreements occasioned by Soviet Russia. That nation, which through its Communist satellites here has done everything possible to promote an "open door" policy for refugees in the United States, objected to the inclusion of its own persecuted minority, the White (anti-Soviet) Russians among those to be aided. By that action Russia implicitly admitted that its interest in the refugee situation is for the principle of the thing, only insofar as the refugees to be aided are pro-Soviet.

Belgium

Thirty-nine-year old Premier Paul Spaak has announced the formation of a new Belgian cabinet, following the resignation of the last one. Max Leo Gerard is the head of the present finance ministry, and the other key post, minister of economics and agriculture, was assigned to Paul Heymanns. The latter was a professor of technology at Boston University from 1921 to 1926. The new 11-man cabinet contains 4 Socialists, 4 Catholics, 2 Liberals and 1 non-party member.

The first quarrel of the new cabinet concerned handling the $40-million national deficit. The Catholics wanted to cut government spending, while the Socialists proposed to increase taxes instead.

Premier Spaak has declared the new cabinet's first aim to be balancing of the national budget, and aiding finances by seeking new markets. The new cabinet will also decide upon government recognition of Nationalist Spain, a relationship desired by both the Catholics and the Liberals.

England

Propaganda designed to discredit Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, foreign minister, is appearing with increasing frequency in America. This gives every evidence of being another result of the reputed plot to "get" Chamberlain, hatched by Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden. Eden's motive is plain: once "in," he's now "out." Furthermore, his service to the internationalists, within the empire, has been interrupted. Churchill—though the fact is not well enough known in this country—is the British agent for Wall Street's Barney Baruch.

Addressing a meeting of the League of Nations Union at Manchester, Winston Churchill advocated a "defensive alliance" of ten well-armed European states headed by Great Britain, France and the League of Nations. Such an armed alliance is Churchill's pet scheme for "enforcing peace against dictator countries." It is the Eden-League of Nations' plan of force and sanctions, proved ineffective by every test of history, as opposed to the Chamberlain-Halifax alliances for peace by co-operation.

Great Britain faces the necessity of finding millions of pounds to finance rearmament under the handicaps of slowly declining business and a tax rate already the highest in England's history.

A recent Associated Press survey of the British economic situation shows:

Employment gaining slightly after a severe fall.

Building construction tapering off after a long rise.

General production of goods and materials decreasing while unsold stocks increase.

Heavy industries, such as iron and steel, booming because of rearmament.

Imports increasing; exports falling off.

Automobile production decreasing.

Textiles declining.

Canada

The heaviest rainfall over the Canadian prairie provinces in 20 years has given western farmers a new hope as they plant their 1938 wheat crops. There is now renewed hope that 1938 will enable the province to quit the relief rolls of the Dominion, so that the government's assistance may be applied directly to drouth prevention measures.

Some 5,000 irrigation projects have been completed in the three prairie provinces and another 6,000 are reported under consideration. Most of the schemes are small projects, built by the farmers themselves with federal aid.

Czechoslovakia

The call to the colors of a year's reserves—70,000 men—to preserve order in week-end elections—following the killing of two young German motor-cyclists by a border garrison at Eger—set off a nervous flood of "war" speculations.

Movements of German troops near the border had been dismissed as the seasonal change from winter to summer quarters. The suddenness of Prague's army call summoned reservists from beds and coffee houses.

If Germany were to "invade" Czechoslovakia, France warned, it would mean war. Russia, also, promised 1,800 airplanes to defend the Balkan republic from invasion.

As this edition of Social Justice goes to press there is no evidence that Chancellor Hitler contemplates any such "invasion." The German position is clear: Czechoslovakia has been "warned" to grant Germans equality with other minorities in the late Dr. Masaryk's post-war republic.

China-Japan

To the question: Under what conditions would Japan agree to a cessations of hostilities in China? Japanese foreign minister Koki Hirota replies:

"We are looking for a steady development of the new governments at Peiping and Nanking, which, when merged into one administration, will continue a regime strong enough to take care of all affairs in the territory now under their respective jurisdictions . . .

"Japan will continue to carry on her military operations against the Chiang Kai Shek regime and its ally, the Communist element, with a view to bringing them into submission.

"Since the present conflict was caused both directly and indirectly, by successive anti-Japanese acts on the part of the Chiang Kai Shek regime, a definite cessation of such acts and a pledeg against their repetition in the future must constitute the primary condition for cessation of hostilities. Unless this is brought about, Japan cannot and will not lay down her arms, and will carry on military operations to any part of China to crush the Chiang Kai Shek regime."

In the meantime China is continuing in its last-stand, "mass mobilization" movement, rousing the countrysides and training even the rural population in the methods of individual warfare.

Committees of organization, propaganda, war aid and intelligence are at work, training leaders to go out and organize civilians everywhere. Its propaganda department is working overtime, stirring up the people and explaining to them the issues of the war, staging war plays and training women in nursing and politics, so that they may go into the army units with war propaganda. Women not in the propaganda brigade have been mobilized to care for the wounded behind the lines, to make clothing and to raise funds for hospitalization and the relief of refugees. The schools have been organized into self-defense units, and there is nowhere in China a Chinaman who has not been drafted to play some part in the China-Japenese war.

France

Premier Deladier, explaining the French crisis to his people, pointed out that 40 per cent of the total French national income is absorbed in taxation by the central government alone. Production, he observed, has declined 17 per cent since 1929.

Of the 36-million francs over the ordinary budget which France must collect this year, the premier estimates that the recent 8 per cent flat increase in all taxes, direct and indirect), will only yield about 4-million of it, or about 11 per cent. Whence the rest will come, even the cabinet does not know, but labor, already fighting mad at the 8 per cent increase has served notice, through the French Federation of Labor, that "the pause" has lasted long enough. It challenges the Popular Front to do something about credit control soon.

Premier Deladier's most recent devaluation of the franc to 2.8 cents—the third devaluation within as many weeks—will probably do little more to solve the present economic crisis than that of former premier Laval. The only way to improve France economically is for it to increase its real wealth by greater production. This, Premier Deladier says, is his immediate aim.

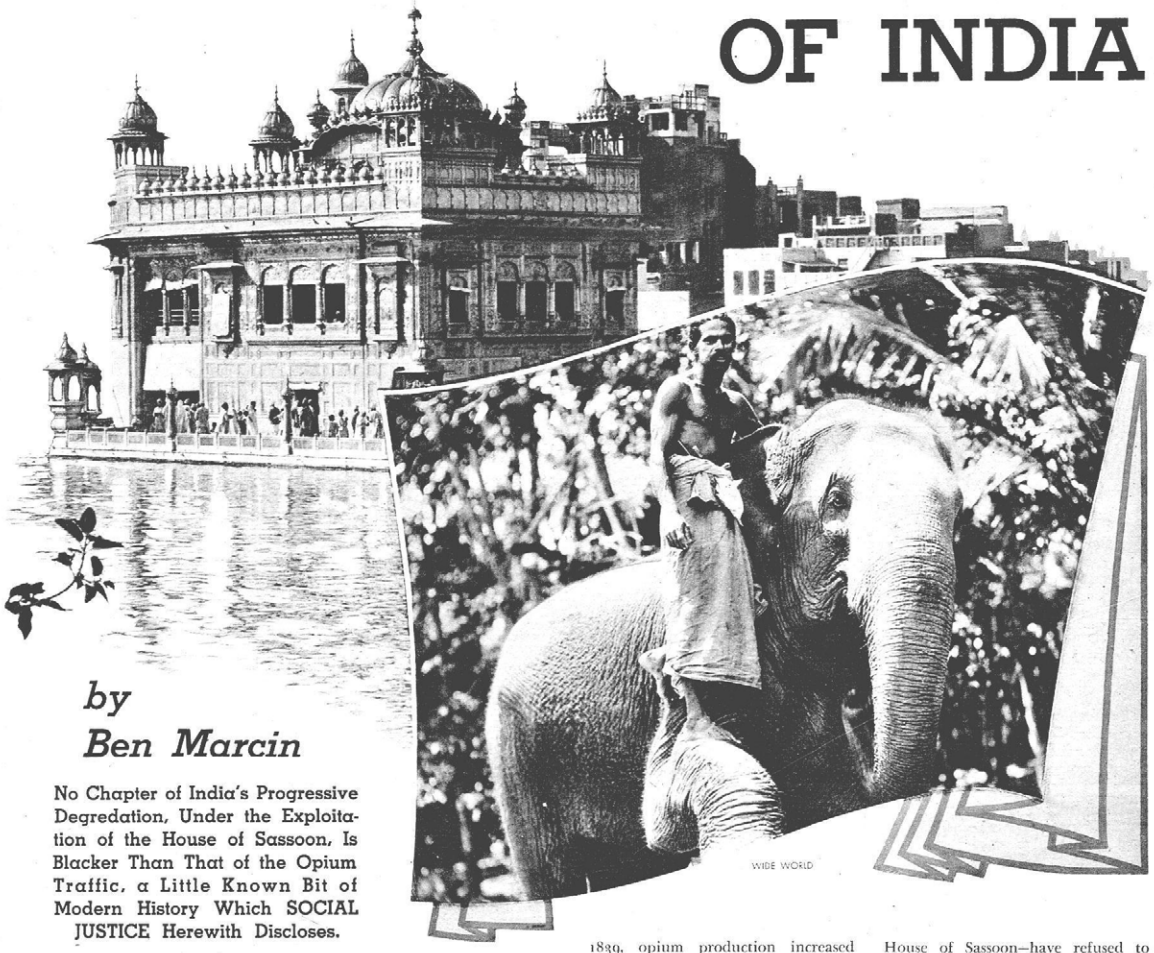
In the meantime, America can take a preview of the problems attending an influx of aliens—if she only will—from the plight of La Belle France. Although that nation claims to be "very careful" in its choice of immigrants, it has been obliged to take even further measures to stem the tide of riff-raff and criminals taking advantage of the disturbed conditions to "sneak in."

The undesirable evade the law by living with refugees legally admitted. The recent influx of 40,000 refugees in four months, has raised the total of foreigners in France to 2,500,000. And Minister of the Interior, Albert Sarraut announces that the situation is getting worse. Most of these aliens are manual laborers who were brought into France despite its unemployment situation. Disagreement among Frenchmen over the racial question is another attendant difficulty which has assumed disturbing proportions within the last few weeks, as anti-semitic rows in public cafes become more frequent.

Australia

Britain's island in the south, though reasonably removed from the turmoils of Europe, is feeling trans-oceanic repercussions in the form of immigration trouble. Prime Minister Joseph Lyons is planning immediate steps to stem the inflow of immigrants collecting into unabsorbable communities. Instead of becoming Australianized, the refugees and immigrants have pertinaciously clung to their foreign identities, and rather than learn English have had the effrontery to suggest that Australians themselves become linguists. A local paper on the Murrumbidgee which previously published only in English, now shares its space with the Italian version of events. And Australian citizens are annoyed at the arrogance of the foreigners who refuse to co-operate nationally with them, even while they are benefiting from the large irrigation areas which cost native Australians $40-million.

SOCIAL DESTRUCTION OF INDIA



WIDE WORLD

by
Ben Marcin

No Chapter of India's Progressive Degredation, Under the Exploitation of the House of Sassoon, Is Blacker Than That of the Opium Traffic, a Little Known Bit of Modern History Which SOCIAL JUSTICE Herewith Discloses.

WHEN the British East India Company, under the domination of the House of Sassoon, came to India, that people were a sober nation. With the first trading posts established by the British East India Company, saloons were opened for the sale of whisky and rum. In fact, liquor frequently was distributed free to the natives to stimulate trading. Liquor was a monopoly of the company and after the "government" took over India in 1858, it depended upon the saloons for a major part of its revenue. This liquor revenue has increased seven fold in the last forty years and represents three times the appropriation for schools and universities.

And speaking of education, few people, perhaps, know that before the British came to India, a system of communal schools was in vogue under the direct management of the village community. Agents of the British East India Company dissolved the village community rule, and made the villages subject to the brute force of the syndicate. They took no steps to replace the native schools. Even today they have not been replaced entirely, and they stand *at 66 per cent of their number 100 years ago!* Thus, one need not wonder at the 93 per cent illiteracy in India. Indeed, in several provinces ruled by native princes the literacy record is higher than in those under British jurisdiction.

Schools established by the British demand tuition fees which, though small by Western standards, are out of the question when one considers that 100-million Indians receive only $5 per year incomes. Teachers receive $6.50 per month and principals receive about $20 a month. Altogether the government spends on education about 8 cents a head; and it spends on the army, British and Indian, 83 cents a head!

In 1911, a Hindu leader introduced a bill for universal compulsory primary education in India, but it was defeated by the British and government-appointed members. Repeated attempts since have been killed by British opposition.

HAND in hand with India's widespread poverty and ignorance is the diabolical evil of opium—all three evils attributable directly to the British East India Company under the rule of the Sassoons. In 1757, the company acquired a complete monopoly of the opium trade from its planting to its consumption. Today, after nearly three centuries, they stand in virtually the same unique position with an income estimated at $500-billion. There are 7,000 opium shops in India today, all under the monopoly of the House of Sassoon.

The trading company even precipitated a war in China to maintain its narcotic monopoly. From 1729 to 1839, opium production increased from 29,866 to 2,520,300 pounds. In 1839, the Chinese authorities forbade all foreigners to import opium and ordered the confiscation of all supplies, including $10-million worth belonging to the British.

In the spirit of our own Boston tea party, patriotic Chinese who resented the enslavement of their country by this vice, promptly dumped 20,000 chests of opium into the sea. The British government, acting under pressure from the Sassoons, considered this an act of provocation and, in 1840, declared war.

A British fleet captured Chauson, the Bogue forts, Canton, Amoy, Mingpa, Tinghai, Chapoo, Shanghai and would have seized Nanking, but for the surrender of the Chinese government, who recognized the superiority of Christian armaments.

In 1842 the treaty of Nanking was signed, an indemnity of $21-million paid to the English government and the island of Hongkong was likewise ceded.

I have a recollection of stating in the first article of this series that Sir Victor Sassoon had settled in Shanghai to escape the British tax collector. He was only retracing the steps of his great-grandfather, David Sassoon!

THE opium monopoly is international in its ramifications and so bolstered financially that it is well-nigh a hopeless task to attempt its eradication. At one world conference after another, England's representatives—who are only the dummies for the House of Sassoon—have refused to abolish the opium traffic in India. The report of the Government Retrenchment Commission in 1925 emphasized "the importance of safeguarding opium sales as an important source of revenue and recommended no further reduction."

Sir Wilfred Scawen Blunt, a member of the commission, stated:

"India's famines have been more severe and more frequent, its agricultural poverty has deepened, its rural population has become more hopelessly in debt, their despair more desperate. The system of constantly enhancing the land values (i.e. raising the valuation and assessment) has not been altered. The salt tax still robs the very poor. What was bad 25 years ago is worse now. There is the same drain of India's food to alien mouths. Famines and plagues are facts no official statistics can explain away. Though myself a good Conservative, I own to being shocked at the bondage in which the Indian people are held, especially from drugs; and I have come to the conclusion that if we go on developing the country at the present rate, the inhabitants, sooner or later, will have to resort to cannibalism, for there will be nothing left for them to eat."

When Mahatma Gandhi, by a peaceful anti-opium campaign in Assam, reduced the consumption of the drug of opium there by one half, the government—the House of Sassoon—put a prompt stop to his patriotic labors and jailed 44 of his followers!

"GOOSE PLUCKING"

By Jean Perrin Schwartz

The Policy of Invisible Consumer Taxes Takes Only the Feathers, While the Golden Eggs of Tax-exempt Bonds Are Left Ungathered. The Taxpayer Scrimps to Meet Interest-Yielding Coupons, But the Bondholders Escape Any Toll to Society on Their Concentrated Wealth.

"And five pounds of sugar, two loaves of bread, and a pound of coffee." Mrs. America neatly tucks her purchases in her shopping basket, and pockets the change.

Every day, from Salem to Sacramento, thousands of women exchange their husbands' earnings for bread and cake, butter and cheese, beef and canned goods, in the corner grocery store, the delicatessen or the A. and P. Perhaps the housewife, if she has been a housewife very long, notices that it costs more to fill that basket now than it did five or six years ago.

If she were specifically analytical, she would discover that she doesn't get as many carbohydrates for a nickel as she did formerly—not because sugar contains less of these little organic compounds, but because five cents now buys less sugar. Why?

Last spring and summer she complained about the "high cost of living." The dollar she planned for eggs, milk, meat and vegetables, was gone long before she got around to the meat counter. But lately, she has noticed, prices are getting back down to normal.

It would undoubtedly surprise her to learn that the present "normal" prices of consumer goods are actually very low. Although she may part with the same amount of money that she did before, much of the price she now pays for the goods is not for the goods at all, but a hidden tax, an unseen tribute which millions of Americans pay daily for the greater honor and glory of bigger and better TVA's. Day in and day out, little bits of revenue flow from America's food, clothing and shelter budgets, into the Treasury of the United States, to aggregate almost half of all the tax money collected in a year.

But the story of the hidden tax is not the story of billions of dollars and the department of internal revenue. It is a story in one and two syllable words—the story of you and me, of the people who go to make up American homes and families.

Take the Smiths for example. Tom is, most things considered, an average person. He works in a downtown office, earns $35 a week, and receives it every two weeks—minus, of course, the 70 cents which the Social Security administration takes to lend to the Treasury administration. Next year they will take more of his salary, but Tom is not disturbed because he hopes to be taking a little more himself by that time.

Ellen, his wife, is a thrifty person, and together they budget his income to get the most for their $130 (minus $1.50) a month. They must live within their means, or they never will be able to scrape together the down payment on the little dream cottage that they once promised themselves.

Their first budget consideration is the rent. They had wanted a small house even when they rented their second story flat, but they knew that the latter was better suited to their needs and funds. Now they portion out the landlord's $30 every month and prayerfully hope that satisfaction with the old furnace will forestall a raise in rent.

The car—Tom picked up a good second-hand sedan about a year ago—costs about $14.50 a month for gas and upkeep. The car and furniture, fortunately, are their own. Ellen had refused to give up her job until the final payments were made.

They plan their food budget to remain within $43.50 a month; for clothing they allow $16; for fuel and light, $11; insurance, $5; recreation, $3. The remaining $25.50 goes for sundry and miscellaneous expenses, try as they might to salt a little of it away against rainy weather.

Their annual $1,800 (minus $18) keeps the Federal income tax collector away from their door, but the tax bug gets Tom and Ellen, even as it does you and me. At a most conservative estimate, $229.20 of their $1,800 buys them nothing at all—it is their part in upholding that national institution, the hidden tax.

The tax in rent, is perhaps, their largest single item. The Smiths, paying $30 a month rent, actually pay more than $91 of this amount in indirect taxes in a year.

Ellen and Tom, pay 38 different taxes on meat, 32 on canned goods, 45 on sugar, and 11½ cents a quart on milk. Sheets and linens are taxed at the rate of 4 cents a pound; 5 per cent of their soap bill is tax, their dentifrice has been taxed 5 per cent, perfumes and toilet water 10 per cent, furs 10 per cent, radios 5 per cent, cameras and sporting goods 10 per cent.

PERHAPS you do not think that a loaf of bread is worth 12 cents. Neither do I. But when you consider that included in the price of your purchase are the 53 famous taxes on bread, the wonder is that you get any bread at all for your dime. You pay the six taxes passed on to you by the farmer, six from the grain elevator, five from the flour mill, eleven from the railroad, seven from the flour trucker, seven from the bread wrapper, and eleven from the bakery, along with the cost of the bread itself.

That new suit of clothes that you are contemplating will be taxed in 63 ways before you take it out of the box (this does not include sales tax). You may have paid $35 for it, but actually $6.86 of it went for taxes.

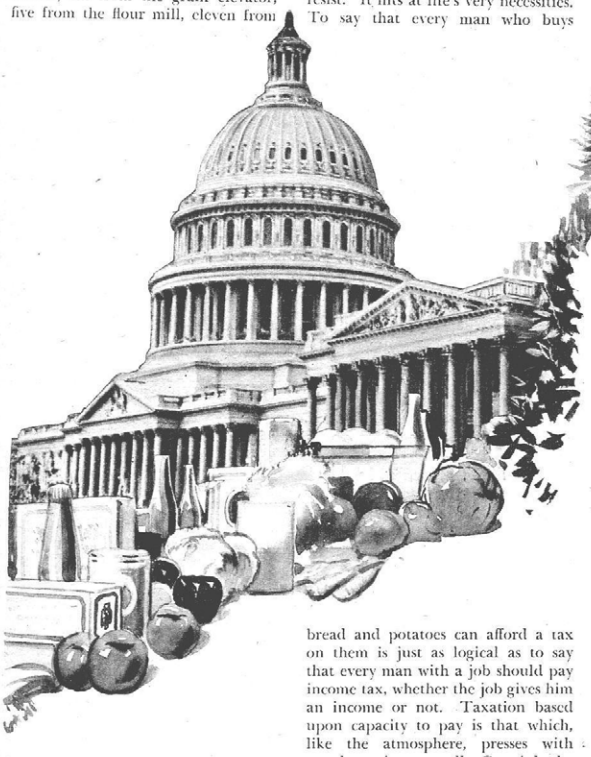
The ladies—bless their dear hearts—pay a tribute of more than $15-million a year to their Government solely for the questionable privilege of seeming beautiful.

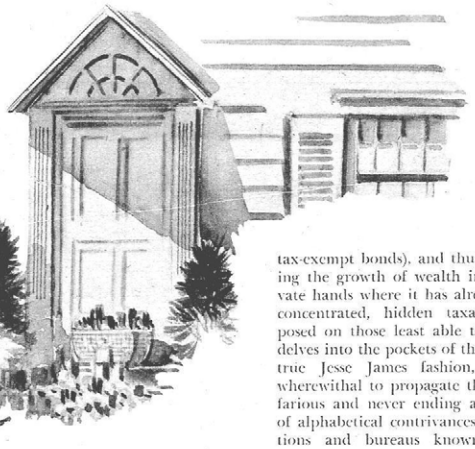
Gary Cooper and Lady Van Astorbilt Gould, along with your local banker, the fellow in the shipping department, and anyone else who might smoke his daily package of cigarettes—pay $21.90 a year for that pleasure whether they know it or not. The six cents tax on every package which goes to pay for affairs of Government is not visible, but like the voice of conscience, you can feel it there just the same.

One family may receive an income of $1,000 a year and another may receive $10,000 but as long as almost half of our national revenue comes from hidden taxation, they will both pay the same proportionate amount of tax.

Mr. Jones earning $80 a month, Mr. Smith drawing $150, and Mr. Brown who receives $200 monthly, pay relatively the same rate of tax. Jones pays not less than $116.04 of his $960 income, or 12 per cent in taxes. Smith pays a tax of $229.20 or 12.7 per cent, and Brown pays $298.44 or 12.4 per cent of his $2,400 income in taxes. Yet Brown obviously can better spare his $298 than can Jones his $116.04.

THE HIDDEN TAX, instead of being based upon any idea of capacity to pay, is based upon the incapacity to resist. It hits at life's very necessities. To say that every man who buys bread and potatoes can afford a tax on them is just as logical as to say that every man with a job should pay income tax, whether the job gives him an income or not. Taxation based upon capacity to pay is that which, like the atmosphere, presses with equal severity upon all. Certainly the tax included in the cost of potatoes is not as severe upon Mrs. Van Astorbilt as is the tax on poor Mrs. McGillicudy's spuds, though they both are obliged to consume approximately the same amount in order to live.





A Congressional authority who took the trouble to count them, tells us that between 1933 and 1935 alone, more than 1,000 new tax laws were passed.

And on September 2, 1935, President Roosevelt said:

"What is known as consumers' taxes, namely the invisible taxes paid by people in every walk of life, fall relatively much more heavily upon the poor man than on the rich man. In 1929, consumers' taxes represented only 30 per cent of the national revenue. Today they are 60 per cent."

"Goose plucking," our Congressmen call it, because it is supposed to secure the greatest amount of feathers with the least amount of squawking.

It apparently has never occurred to our Congressional goose-pluckers that their efforts in plucking feathers could be put to better use in gathering up a few of the golden eggs which lie around neglected, under the guise of tax-exempt bonds. In their constant taxation of the poor man, they have worked to the detriment of the nation by hunting after the trifling, while missing the big.

Instead of taxing surplus capital (which is the only kind invested in tax-exempt bonds), and thus preventing the growth of wealth in the private hands where it has already been concentrated, hidden taxation, imposed on those least able to bear it, delves into the pockets of the poor, in true Jesse James fashion, for the wherewithal to propagate that multifarious and never ending assortment of alphabetical contrivances, corporations and bureaus known as the United States Government.

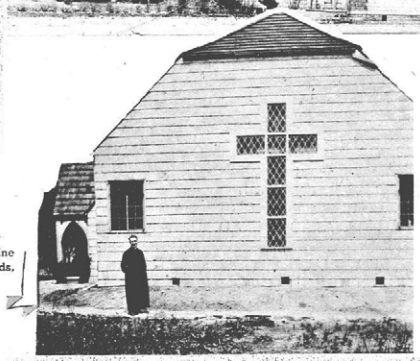
Nor do the recent suggestions of Mr. Barney Baruch on tax revision bode prosperity for the already incapacitated average man. The revision Mr. Baruch asks, and which Republican and Democratic feather-pluckers will probably goose-step around to get for him, will pluck the life out of the poor geese, but will let golden eggs lie. Mr. Baruch and the other gold-holding geese have been able to make their loud squawk effective. There will be tax revision, but it will not be a reduction in the taxes paid by you and me. It will be a "readjustment of the rates and forms of taxation," with a view to relieving the over-taxed corporations and monopolists. In the meantime, the weak geese have clucked so feebly that their very incapacity to resist will be the basis for their further taxation.

Regardless of who owns the bonds that escape taxation, Mr. America pays for them in a thousand and one different little ways—in higher priced meat, vegetables, bread, milk, flour, clothes, cigarettes, etc.—in hidden or consumer taxes that are as certain to continue as is spring to follow the winter's snows. And the goose still honks high for the bondholders.

As It was in the Beginning and Is Now . .

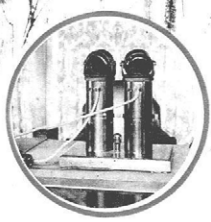
by Anthony Ashley

Father Coughlin's own story of his early struggles to found the suburban parish, which has become the National Shrine of the Little Flower, is told for the first time in an intensely interesting pamphlet by Anthony Ashley. The account of the young pastor's decision to reach a larger congregation through the broadcasting of sermons, a national message to children and to shut-ins, and the ultimate organization of the Radio League of the Little Flower and the National Union for Social Justice, will no doubt be in wide demand. The story was prepared for distribution to Father Coughlin's friends visiting the National Shrine of the Little Flower during the summer. For the benefit of those spiritually present, if not in person, SOCIAL JUSTICE has obtained permission to reproduce the booklet in its entirety. A copy of this simple but wonderful story, authoritatively told for the first time, can be had by writing to Father Charles E. Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan.



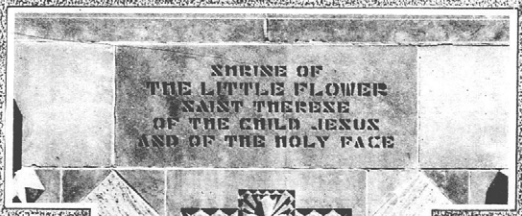
As it was in the beginning. The first Shrine of the Little Flower built amidst the weeds, beside the railroad tracks.

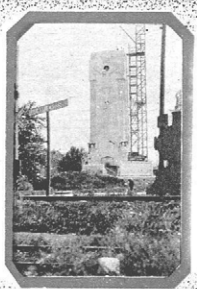
Father Coughlin



Modern microphones that carry the messages to the nation.

C. M. EDWARDS





THIS is a story for a pilgrim to read when, either in the flesh or in the spirit, he visits the Shrine of the Little Flower.

This is a story of the yesterdays of dreams woven into the todays of realities—realities which are crystallized into stone, marble, bronze and beauty.

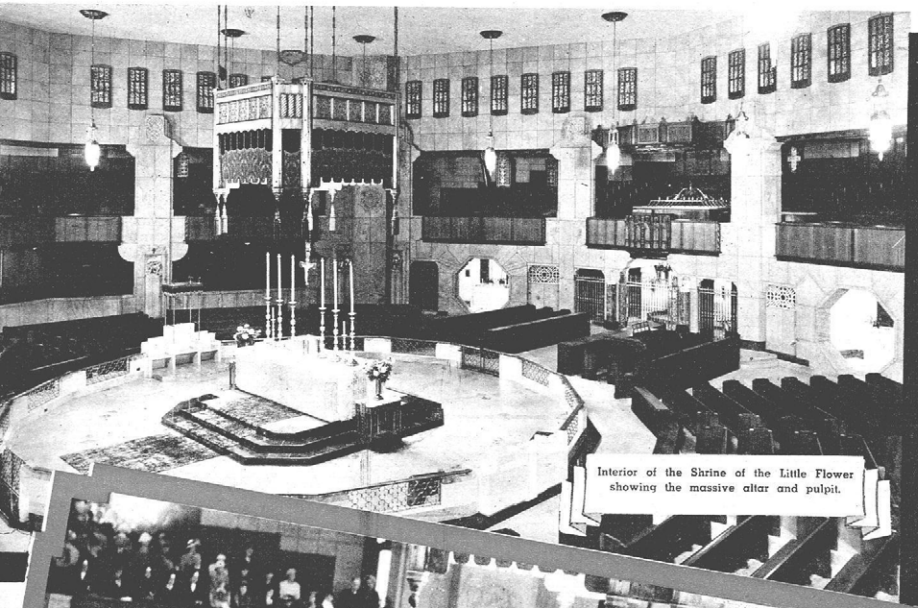
Therefore, starting at the beginning, I invite you to veil from your eyes the majesty of the great white altar which stands so significantly in the place of honor at the National Shrine of the Little Flower; I ask you to forget for the moment the symphonic sounds with which the mighty organ has drenched your ears and your soul; I bid you to translate yourself from the mystic blue haze through which the golden sunlight is filtering in dancing rays over the Carrara marble, the burnished bronze and the polished carvings — translate yourself in spirit to a sun-burnt, vacant field where weeds grow in lush abundance alongside a narrow, dusty highway.

Thus, the scroll of time is rolled back to the year 1926. We envision a young priest standing knee deep in the weeds as he viewed the unsightly scene of his future activities. He had been summoned from a country parish by his superior to investigate the possibilities of establishing a church in the vicinity of Royal Oak, Michigan.

His bishop well knew the meager possibilities and the mighty obstacles which confronted this young man. Thus, he was warned not to be extravagant. He was cautioned to build humbly. Moreover, he was advised to tread circumspectly because a pall of bigotry already had enshrouded the locality to which he was assigned.

This northerly part of Royal Oak was then enjoying a building boom. New families were moving into new homes. As yet there was no wider Woodward Avenue. A thin strip of macadam road paralleled the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railroad over which thundered freight cars carrying coal and steel and raw material to Flint and bringing back the finished product which came glistening from that throbbing industrial center where the Buick and the Chevrolet were produced.

To reach the property where now stands the Shrine of the Little Flower one was forced to idle his way for more than five miles along this thin



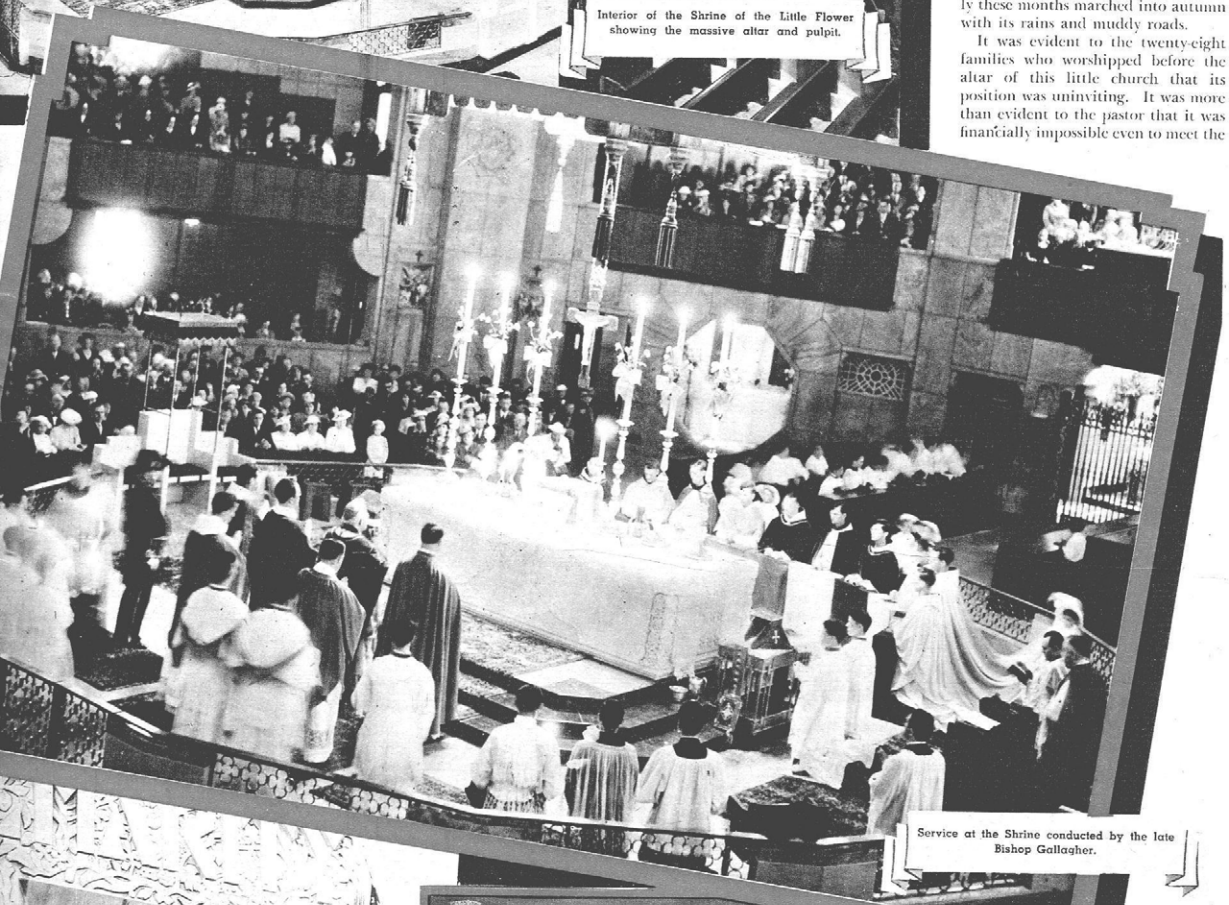
Interior of the Shrine of the Little Flower showing the massive altar and pulpit.

strip of highway and then cross the hump of the railroad tracks at Twelve Mile Road which then was little more than a country path.

After the property had been purchased, the enterprising priest, who was very unorthodox in his methods, prepared to build the original shingle-clad country church without benefit of architect. Four stakes were placed in the virgin soil. A rough sketch of the little building was drawn for the contractor. Within a week cement footings were poured; the two by fours were erected; and dozens of willing carpenters were busied erecting a strange edifice in a strange community.

At last the month of June with its roses glorified the calendar of 1926. Hundreds of visitors came from Detroit and the neighboring towns to mark the opening of the new church. Then came July and August. Quickly these months marched into autumn with its rains and muddy roads.

It was evident to the twenty-eight families who worshipped before the altar of this little church that its position was uninviting. It was more than evident to the pastor that it was financially impossible even to meet the



Service at the Shrine conducted by the late Bishop Gallagher.

A view of the present Shrine and grounds.

interest on the debts which he had incurred.

One evening as the gentlemen of the parish were clustered around him offering their suggestions, he startled them by announcing that if the people did not come to his church, he would go to the people through the medium of broadcasting.

What a fantastic idea! Was not broadcasting intended only for amuse-

ment? Was not the radio an unknown experiment?

And above all, did not the owners of broadcasting stations charge exorbitant rates for the rental of their facilities?

These and other objections were parried with the young priest's blunt determination to spend his last five thousand dollars in renting radio time over the airways of WJR.

The following week was filled with excitement. Electricians were busied installing the strange apparatus employed by broadcasters. Microphones were hung from the ceiling. A volunteer choir feverishly was rehearsed. —And then came Sunday—the second Sunday of October 1926—with Father Coughlin standing before a microphone addressing his words to an unseen audience.

The text of this inaugural sermon was concerned with the Gospel of the day. In clear but nervous tones, and without the use of manuscript, a message was carried to the people of Michigan who had chanced to listen to this latest innovator in the Christian Church.

It is remembered that during the days of that week some twenty or thirty letters were addressed to Father Coughlin from those who had listened to his first radio address. These letters necessitated the purchase of a typewriter and the hiring of a stenographer.

Proudly each letter was answered and graciously each comment was received.

Throughout the entire year, without missing one Sunday, the microphones in the Shrine of the Little Flower were employed while the audience grew greater and greater as was evidenced by the increase in mail and in the number of stenographers whom Father Coughlin engaged to answer his correspondence.

It was June in 1927 once again. The freight trains still rumbled by the front door of the Shrine. Twelve Mile Road was a gutter of mud. But the roses bloomed and the hearts of the young priest and his parishioners were glad that the experiment of broadcasting had been inaugurated; and, despite the manifold inconveniences, hundreds of visitors came out of curiosity and admiration to investigate the mystery of broadcasting.

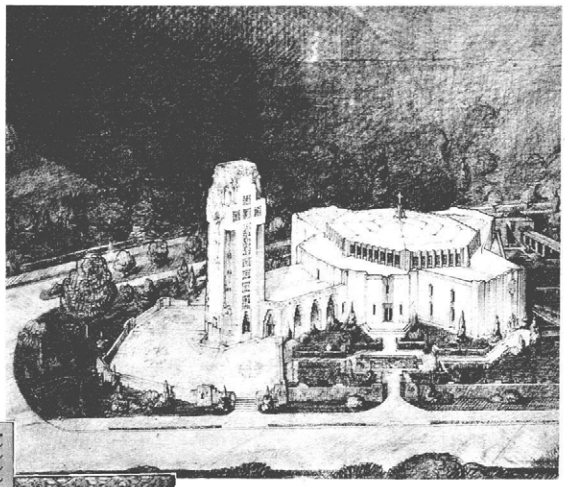
One night, long after he had retired, Father Coughlin was rudely awakened from his rest by a neighbor whose alarming voice shouted: "Fire! Your church is on fire!"

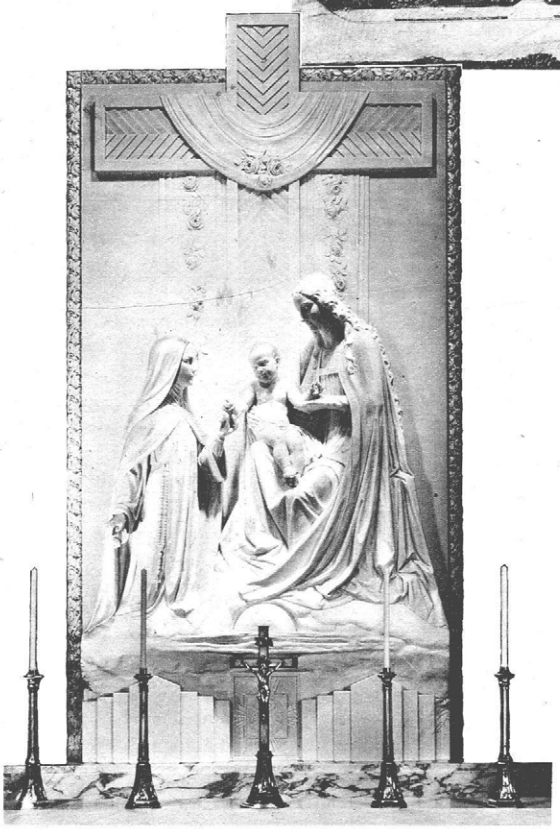
Hurrying to the scene of his hopes and dreams, Father Coughlin discovered that the church was not ablaze but that an ugly, flaming, fiery cross was spilling its tongues of hate into the darkness of the night.

The bigotry of the Ku Klux Klan had struck at the Shrine of the Little Flower!

Within a few minutes dozens of neighbors gathered about the church. After the fire had been extinguished, some inquisitive person queried: "What are you going to do about it, Father?"

His answer was brief: "I will build a cross here some day which no fire can burn down."





IN 1927 as of today the broadcasting facilities of the radio station were paid for at full commercial rates. It was Father Coughlin's policy to refrain from accepting free time lest he be obligated, in the content of his statements, to the policies and determinations of the radio station owners. Thus, he preferred to pay for his time and speak his own lines.

To obtain sufficient funds to meet the expenses of broadcasting he simply announced to his audience that "these broadcasts are paid for at full commercial rates. Your donation, be it only a widow's mite, will be used in meeting the expenses entailed."

Thus, every person who contributed a dollar was automatically enrolled in the Radio League of the Little Flower. Both Catholics and Protestants, numbering thousands upon thousands, were glad to keep the voice of the radio priest on the air.

As time passed on that voice was sounding the dangers of red Communism. It was painting in glowing and dramatic words the story of Russia. It was outlining the policies, programs and philosophies of the red serpent which was insinuating itself into the folds of all European society and which was preparing to launch a campaign of destructionism on America.

More conservative persons were of the opinion that Father Coughlin was extravagant in his fears. Others maintained that the tragedies which appeared in Russia were not only extravagant but were impossible of being duplicated on the shores of America.

By 1929 the same radio voice was pointing out the fallacies of prohibition and the dishonesty of politicians whose votes supported it.

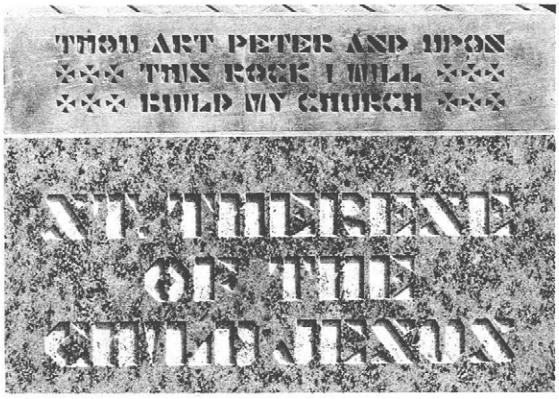
Meanwhile he kept his promise. Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine marks the year when the Crucifixion Tower witnessed the laying of its cornerstone. The little shingle church was moved to make way for this new project. Woodward Avenue was transformed into a majestic highway. Twelve Mile Road was widened and paved. Six services were necessary each Sunday to accommodate the ever-increasing crowds who made pilgrimage to the Shrine.

During these three pioneering years members of the Radio League increased. Their contributions were more than sufficient to pay for the time engaged on Station WJR. Thus, a new experiment was made possible through these surplus donations insofar as Stations WMAQ at Chicago and WLW at Cincinnati were joined by telegraphic wires to the mother station at Detroit.

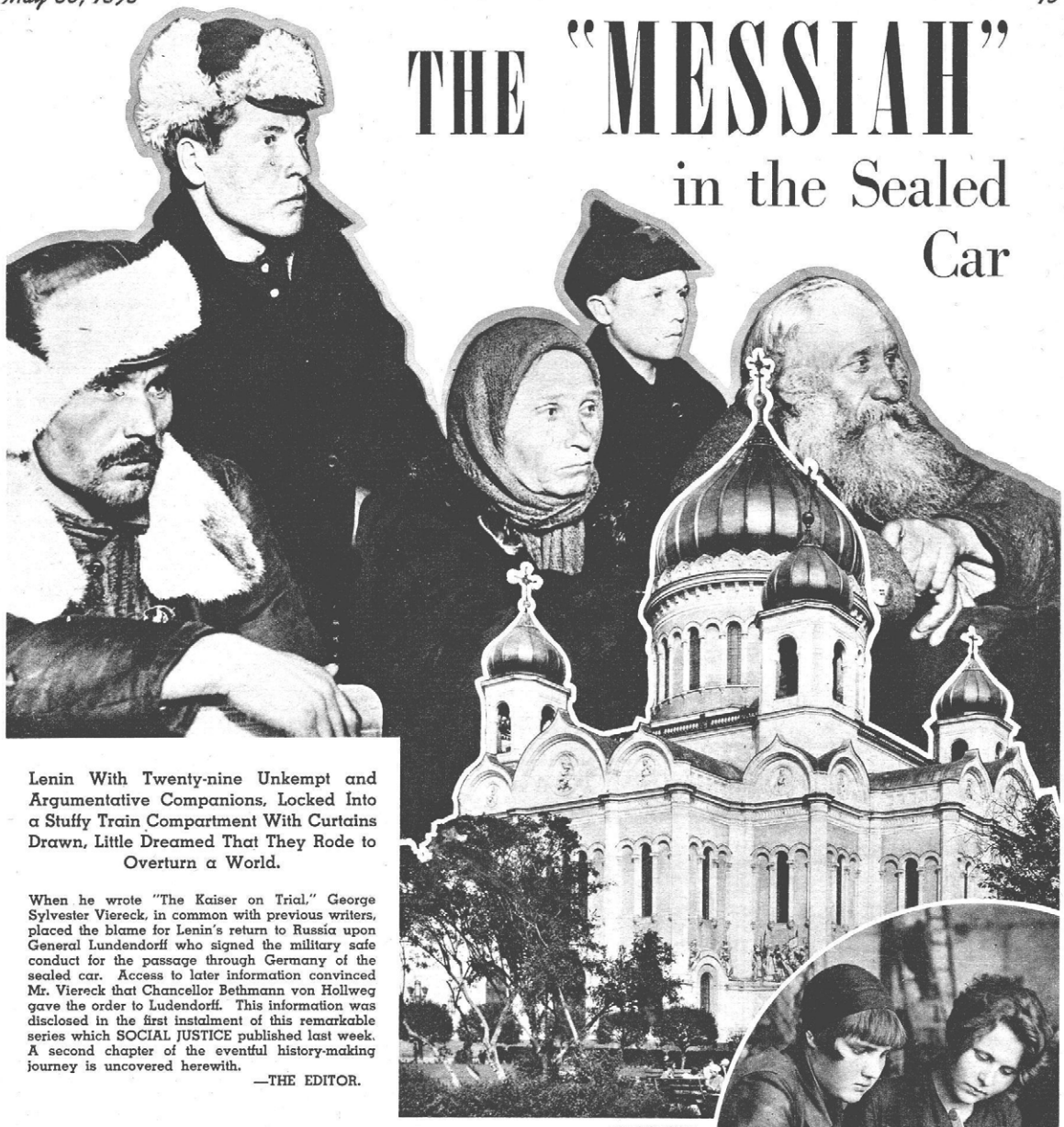
The faithful people of Michigan were proud of having been responsible for this new miracle of expansion. But their pride was soon to be equaled by that of the citizens of Ohio and Illinois who caught the spirit of growth and development and who joined the Radio League of the Little Flower to help carry on the work so humbly begun in 1926.

In the fall of 1930 Father Coughlin felt that his message would be received in the East—in New York, Pennsylvania and sturdy New England. Thus, throwing human wisdom to the four winds, he boldly contracted to engage the entire facilities of the basic network of the Columbia Broadcasting System, trusting that sufficient financial revenue would be forthcoming to carry the stupendous burden which this act incurred. Michigan, Ohio and Illinois had given him courage. "Surely," thought he, "the citizens of Eastern America would

Continued on Page 21



THE "MESSIAH" in the Sealed Car



Lenin With Twenty-nine Unkempt and Argumentative Companions, Locked Into a Stuffy Train Compartment With Curtains Drawn, Little Dreamed That They Rode to Overturn a World.

When he wrote "The Kaiser on Trial," George Sylvester Viereck, in common with previous writers, placed the blame for Lenin's return to Russia upon General Lundendorff who signed the military safe conduct for the passage through Germany of the sealed car. Access to later information convinced Mr. Viereck that Chancellor Bethmann von Hollweg gave the order to Ludendorff. This information was disclosed in the first instalment of this remarkable series which SOCIAL JUSTICE published last week. A second chapter of the eventful history-making journey is uncovered herewith.

—THE EDITOR.

EWING GALLOWAY

EWING GALLOWAY

by GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

Author of "The Kaiser on Trial"

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG probably regarded Lenin and his garrulous companions as half sinister, half ludicrous figures. It never occurred to him that they might unleash a flood that would drown civilization. Not long afterward, General Ludendorff, wearing colored goggles, fled from Germany to Sweden, from Lenin's comrades in Germany, while Lenin held in strong hands the reins that had dropped from the frail hands of "Nicky." He was to rule one sixth of the globe while living, and to be worshiped like a god after his death in the unholy sepulchre on the Red Square in Moscow.

Emperor William was blissfully unaware that the curve of his life had been intersected by the parabola of the shrewd fanatic with the slit Mongolian eyes. Germany was battling for her existence. The question of a safe conduct for the small band of Bolshevist refugees seemed of little importance, compared with the gigantic decisions that confronted his majesty.

No one asked the Kaiser's consent. The episode seemed too trivial to be reported to the Supreme War Lord. Yet, the fate of three Empires—maybe the fate of the world, certainly the current of thought for centuries to come—was determined by the ruthless Lenin and his cantankerous companions, traveling to Russia by the grace of Bethmann-Hollweg, with the safe conduct of General Ludendorff.

Lenin himself hardly suspected that his name would thunder down the centuries. Even he barely realized why Comrade Grimm so successfully negotiated the details of his repatriation with Baron Konrad Gisbert von Romberg, German minister in Berne. Lenin's personal representative, Comrade Fritz Platten, drew up an agreement between the Comrades and the German government.

On the insistence of Lenin the sealed car of the Comrades was to be considered "extraterritorial." The Bolsheviks pledged themselves to work for "the repatriation of interned Austrian and German civilians." They undertook to communicate with no one while traveling through the Fatherland, except a delegate of the trade unions, who would board the train at some point in Germany.

Apparently German officialdom believed that the eloquence of one lone delegate would turn Lenin into a pro-German! It is obvious that they had no knowledge of the psychology of the Russians. Lenin despised the German Socialists, even if he availed himself of their services for his purposes. He looked upon them as traitors to the proletariat, and class enemies to be shunned like the plague.

LENIN realized that his acceptance of the German safe conduct would subject him to severe attacks. He and all his companions admitted in writing that they had been apprized of an article in the *"Petit Parisien,"* according to which the provisional Russian government looked upon all travelers through Germany as "guilty of high treason." They absolved the

German government from any responsibility for their fate.

Lenin was not afraid of risking his life, but he did not wish to jeopardize his political mission. Before departing he secured a political clean bill of health from the eminent non-Russian internationalists, who were sponsoring the trip in the sealed car. Among those who vouched for the immaculateness of his motives, were Paul Levi of Germany, Henri Gilbeau and F. Loriot of France, Bronski of Poland, Lindhanen, the radical mayor of Stockholm, Stroem, a member of the Swedish diet, Hansen of Norway, and Ture Herman, editor of *"Politiken,"* official organ of the Swedish Socialist party. All these men agreed with Lenin that the end justified the means, even a pact with the devil of German imperialism. Fritz Platten added his name to the solemn document, exculpating Vladimire Ilyich Lenin from all blame.

But for a long time Lenin's acceptance of German favors supplied his enemies with ammunition. "When," wrote Lenin's widow in 1925, in the preface to Platten's volume, "the Bolshevists decided to go through Germany, they understood only too well that the bourgeoisie would take full advantage of that step to present them as traitors and the like. The actuality, however, soon exceeded all expectations. After the thesis, which Lenin delivered at once upon arrival, thesis in which all points were made clear and nothing was left unsaid, the bourgeoisie sensed the beginning of a life or death struggle. There was no limit to its ferocity. Knowing that it would be vanquished in an open fight, it began to act surreptitiously with the aid of Alexinsky and his kind, disseminating the vilest sort of libel about German spies. The libel grew like a rolling snowball, blinded the good sense of the population, including even the more backward layers of the working class.

"Finding himself in the situation of a hunted beast," Krupskaya goes on to say, "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin was far from happy. During the July outbreak he was on the verge of surrendering even to the government (from which he was a fugitive with a price on his head, hidden jointly with Zinoviev) in order thereby to attempt to save his honor, which was closely intertwined with the honor of his party, although he knew, he saw, he could not help seeing, that this was not the way out, that this was plain suicide. He wavered before he decided to go into hiding."

Incidentally it was Stalin who took Lenin and Zinoviev to their hiding place in a hay loft on that occasion.

In October, 1917, Lenin triumphed and Soviet Russia sprang into being. The dictatorship of the proletariat was proclaimed at the Kremlin. Germany lost the war, outwitted by fate and Lenin. She paid the penalty for flirting with the Bolsheviks. Compacts with the Bolsheviks are as fateful to other nations as the embrace of a female spider is to its mate.

LENIN'S twenty-nine companions on the mystery train included several non-Bolshevists whose doctrines were a trifle less ruthless than his. Lenin accepted the companionship of the Menshevik leader, Abramovich, but he drew the line when, on entering his compartment, he discovered a refugee whom he suspected of connections with the old Russian Secret Police. He seized the flustered compatriot by the collar and bodily pitched him out of the train. By virtue of his personality, Lenin took charge of the group. He was their Leader. His authority was undisputed.

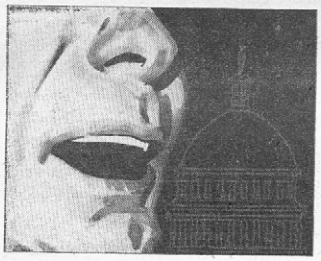
I have before me the photostat of a compact between the German Legation and the returning Reds. Some names are clearly discernible. Lenin's signature is written in a bold handwriting that time has not erased. "Frau Lenin," Abramovich and others follow. Some signatures are undecipherable; some have disappeared completely. I do not see the signature of Radek who, being a deserter from the Austrian army, may have chosen another "monicker." Bolsheviks are in the habit of changing their names without changing their purposes. In that respect the "saints" of Communism resemble the sinners of the rogue's gallery. Reports are confusing. It may be that Radek did not join the party until it arrived in Denmark or Sweden.

The curtains of the sealed car that carried Lenin and his retinue were tightly drawn, the corridors occupied by German guards. In the dimly lighted compartments the Bolsheviks debated the impending doom of the bourgeoisie as they had done for decades. The German officer in charge of the coach gazed in astonishment at the unkempt, bearded foreigners, who were whisked without passports mysteriously through the land.

Leaning against his cushioned seat, Lenin's eyes vainly attempted to pierce the curtain. What fate awaited him in Russia? Would he be cheered as a saviour or shot as a traitor? His hands sought the side pockets of his coat for the comforting presence of a bulky manuscript. It was a speech he intended to deliver before his hypothetical judges.

Lenin eschewed martyrdom. But loving talk more than life, he was determined not to face gun or gallows without relieving himself of his oration. Hitherto, except as a prompter behind the scenes, his struggles had been mainly in the world of words and ideas. Now some fantastic trick of fortune, some perverse whim of fate, compelled him to translate the gospel of Karl Marx into action.

WIDE WORLD



"Will the Gentleman Yield?"

May Bill Furthers Vicious Aims

By HON. C. ARTHUR ANDERSON
Representative from Missouri

MR. KVALE, Mr. Maverick, of Texas, and I have written and submitted to the Congress a report in opposition to the May bill, for we feel that it is a prelude to dictatorship and destructive of constitutional government. We all realize that war is a time of great national crisis. It is the supreme test of endurance for men and ideals. It is a time when all men must give their level best.

Let us look into this bill. In the minority report we said, "This bill is unnecessary, full of pretense, a draft of human beings, and a serious danger to democracy. It does none of the things it says it does. It takes absolutely no 'profits out of war,' it 'equalizes the burdens of war' in no manner whatsoever, it does not 'promote peace.' Yet in its title it claims to do all these things The bill is in much worse form and much more dangerous than the Sheppard-Hill bill. An honest title to this bill would be, 'A bill to take the democracy out of America upon the declaration of war.' We have fought one war to make this a land of democracy. We have fought five others. Whatever the purpose of another war, it is evident the framers of this legislation believe the prosecution of it would be impossible except by setting up in advance a dictatorship, unequaled in the history of the world."

"We call attention of the American people to the fact that in all our previous wars, no such dictatorship was set up. Indeed, this is one of the most amazing bills ever conceived in Congress. It is certainly the most dangerous. It is against the interest of business, of labor, and the veterans of all the wars America has fought. There is not a single phase of American life, a single endeavor—a man, woman, or child in this Nation who would not be directly affected immediately upon the operation of this proposed act. This bill might be briefly analyzed as having four principal features:

"(1) Excessive, unlimited arbitrary power vested in the President.

"(2) Draft of all human beings at the will of the dictator-President.

"(3) No guaranty against profiteering.

"(4) And no tax provisions whatever; therefore, no provision that will even remotely take the profits out of war."

Let us review the powers handed to the Chief Executive by Congress. "Setting up of services, prices, rates, commissions, and compensation are given to the President, by proclamation, and the granting or not of licenses. Also the setting up of industrial organizations, and to make any conditions, exemptions, or rules and regulations as he may prescribe and publicly proclaim."

Now take the last sentence of section 7: "During such time of war he is authorized to make such temporary rearrangements and transfers of executive agencies, and bureaus, and divisions thereof, and to transfer temporarily such duties, powers, functions, funds, and personnel as he may deem necessary for the conduct of such war." By this single sentence the President could completely, and at whim, reorganize the Government in any way he saw fit. Funds appropriated under and in accordance with the Constitution could be transferred at will. The Labor Department could be put under the War Department; money from the Department of Agriculture could be used for the Navy. This absolute and unchecked power could be used to entirely change the form—and what is worse, the substance—of our Government, and, although said to be temporary, yet there would be no assurance of a surrender of this despotic power. The possessor of power is reluctant to surrender it. There is an old maxim "that power grows on what it feeds on."

To allay in the minds of the people the fear of the loss of democratic principles and liberties another section was placed in the bill showing that Congress could end the war, and thus at least, impliedly, take the powers it had surrendered back from the President. This is all vanity and pretense. Once surrendered such power might never be regained by the people. The very inclusion of such a provision clearly indicates the surrender by Congress that should never be made.

Two features should especially be thoroughly understood—the licensing and fixing of prices.

The power to grant licenses at will is the power of absolute control of every endeavor, big and little. It is the power of economic life and death.

This bill as it is drawn will in no way guarantee the prevention of profiteering. It authorizes the President to fix certain prices at rates prevailing "on a date or dates to be fixed by the President," and thus authorizes and instructs him to fix a date or dates which will establish the rates. The very idea of seeking to control profits with preference to prices prevailing at a given date or dates is preposterous, for the simple reason that the increased production to meet war demands might, and doubtless will, boost profits sky high at fixed prices. The very language of the bill permits rather than prevents profiteering.

In a situation like this, when all restraint is taken off the Executive, and all power, totally unrestrained, is vested there, one can only speculate as to what will occur. Usually, in the creation of boards those in charge of business will be members. On the spur of huge orders for armament and commodities and supplies, these boards, composed of wealthy dollar-a-year men, will naturally make inducements by way of more profits, rather than less. Labor wages will be fixed down.

This bill involves the principles of free government and not personalities. When undemocratic and dictatorial laws are drawn, either upon a supposed or real emergency, or upon the benevolence of a personality, the way is paved for the loss of free government. In the present case, and upon any war, however small, an Executive might choose any method — for instance, the immediate destruction of private capitalism, and every vestige of present economic and business structure. An Executive might, and under this bill can, choose the exact opposite of capitalism. In any event, the people would have nothing to say about anything he did. There would be nothing to stop him, with the power of armed forces backed by the unrestricted right to draft millions in his hands. The mere thought of this thing is too sickening to contemplate. When a nation goes out of its way to gamble with its constitutional rights, to throw away its liberties, it will get what it bargained for, namely, destruction and permanent loss of liberty.

Bill Would Contract Employment Now

By HON. WILLIAM P. LAMBERTSON
Representative from Kansas

TO PASS the Wage and Hour bill now would disturb the already alarmed business in the country more than anything else we could do. To pass this bill at this time, to send out a thousand snoopers now from the Department of Labor, to pry into the labor conditions of business, big or small, would be the worse thing that could happen.

Labor is supporting this proposition today principally with the feeling that all wages are gradually going to be raised by it and that it will increase purchasing power. It doesn't sound reasonable to attack the problem of 13,000,000 unemployed by raising the wages of those who already have jobs. There is a contraction rather than an expansion of employment in this bill. There are a great many struggling units of small business which would be prone to discontinue if they were compelled to raise any wage level at this time. We cannot go on jacking up the weak parts of our economic structure while we neglect the fundamental things which bring confidence.

Only $1 Out Of $12 Goes To Aged

By HON. DANIEL A. REED
Representative from New York

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT demands as part of his recovery plan that the purchasing power of the workingmen be increased. This is a laudable proposal and one that naturally makes a powerful appeal not only to those who are not employed but also to the 13,400,000 men who at present are unemployed. I call attention, however, to the fact that to the end of the fiscal year 1939 the administration, under the Social Security Act, will have taken from the American labor in payroll taxes $1,200,000,000. This is the amount of private purchasing power which will be confiscated by the New Deal. This vast sum represents the tax that the men who toil will be compelled to pay into the United States Treasury. Thus, $1,200,000,000 will be taken from the wage earner's pay envelopes and this amount will be turned into the general revenue of the Government to be spent by the administration as it sees fit.

I want the working men and women of America who are forced to pay this $1,200,000,000 to know the truth and the whole truth about the use of the payroll taxes collected under the so-called Social Security Act. The money collected is not put into a special fund; it is not earmarked, but, instead, it is being spent, wasted, and much of it frittered away. The longer the wage earners ignore the facts the more their future security will be imperiled, if not wantonly and totally destroyed. I again invite attention to the indisputable fact that to the end of the fiscal year 1939 the administration, under the Social Security Act, will have taken from employed men and women in payroll taxes $1,200,000,000!

Out of this stupendous sum collected there will be paid out during the fiscal years 1937, 1938, and 1939 the total sum of only $100,000,000. Thus, from every $12 collected in payroll taxes from the men and women who labor, the New Deal will spend $11 of it to promote whatever project seems most likely to win political favor. To be more specific, the Government will pay in benefits $1 out of every $12 collected.

If a private person were to attempt to divert trust funds from the purpose for which they were intended, the law would be invoked to prevent it or to compel an accounting. The Social Security Act, however, was so cleverly drawn that the workingmen failed to discover the provision by which they would be compelled to contribute from their wages during three fiscal years more than a billion dollars to support the spending policy of this administration.

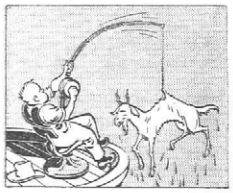
I hope that the American workingmen will discover before it is too late that the Social Security Act should be amended to prevent the further use of the old-age trust fund for anything except to pay the benefits provided for in the law.

Taxes From Utilities Lost to U. S.

By HON. ROYAL S. COPELAND
U. S. Senator from New York

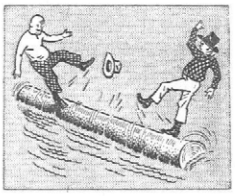
OF LATE we hear about the purchase of the public utilities. I do not wish to be offensive at all in what I say. I do not know much about the TVA situation. In order to have peace down there, perhaps it may be wise to buy the utilities. I do not know. I am not competent to pass upon that matter; but I do know that when those private utilities are taken over by the Government there will no longer be local and state taxes coming in from those utilities to help pay the local and state bills.

I read in the newspaper that there may be a compulsory merger of the railroads. If that is a step in the direction of ultimate Government ownership of the railroads, what will be the effect of such action? Between Washington and New York, for example, where would the money come from for the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York if the railroad properties became Federal properties and no longer paid taxes to states and localities? States lines then would surely be wiped out, and the States would have to pass the hat to Washington to get money from the Federal Government in order to pay the expenses of state organizations, if they still existed.



THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING



'Hate-Fear' Play Is Roosevelt Ace

Farley Walks Tightrope in Penn Elections

NEW YORK—Jim (Far-seeing) Farley amazed and astounded the nation's political audience on the eve of Pennsylvania's primary election, by walking a tightrope stretched between two fires whose licking flames seared his toes.

Jim had kept his hands off the Democratic dog fight in the Keystone state, and all the world wondered.

But on election eve he began his perilous trip between the two fires, one roaring with the heat of Senator Joe ("Where's that W.P.A. dough?") Guffey and John L. ("I can't let 'em have a vote") Lewis; the other crackling with the flaming temper of Gov. George H. ("Arrest the robbers") Earle.

Swaying from side to side as he picked his way along the tight wire, Jim indicated that Jim Farley, and the official New Deal forces, were embracing neither side in the snarling canine quarrel, but were giving their support to one candidate from each camp—Kennedy for governor; Earle for the Senate.

That is both good politics and good tight-rope walking. And it was a good dog fight!

Of course there was an idealistic motive behind Jim's tightrope trip—there always is. He explained it thus:

"For approximately three-quarters of a century, Pennsylvania has been a Republican state (horrors), but through the influence of President Roosevelt and his great social program (repeat last five words with emphasis), the people of that state elected George Earle, a Democrat, in 1934, and sent Joe Guffey to the Senate (applause). They continued their support of President Roosevelt (and that great social program) in 1936 . . . Unfortunately this great triumph (of the forces of right and the "great social program") is now threatened by factional quarreling (hisses, boos and catcalls) which may endanger the success of the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania, and the loser in that event would be the people of the Keystone state!" (And how — they'd lose their shirts along with their share of the great, $4½-billion social program.)

Ah, that Jim—he sure is a card.

New Deal Tosses Ed for Loss

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Cotton Ed Smith, South Carolina's long time Senator, is a victim of the New Deal's catch-as-catch-can wrestling game.

Although listed among that number who couldn't be "purchased" by telegrams in the administration's reorganization bill fight, but who could be purchased by applied New Deal dough, Cotton Ed has been marked by the Roosevelt forces for political death.

This was brought to Ed's attention painfully a short while ago. Entering a chamber of the Senate restaurant, Ed stumbled upon a congratulatory dinner for his opponent-to-be in the forthcoming primaries, South Carolina's Governor Olin D. Johnston.

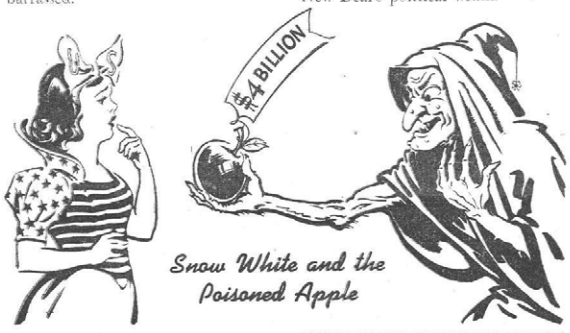
Blundering into the meeting of back-slappers, Ed looked about him at the blushing administration faces and demanded: "What is this, a conspiracy?"

"Just a little informal luncheon for Governor Johnston," one administration leader replied, obviously embarrassed.

"Congratulations, Governor," Ed hissed. "When I get through with you, you'll be snowed under so deep you won't know you were in the race."

Stalking from the room, then, the Senator exploded in the faces of newsmen in the corridor. Hitting at Governor Johnston's candidacy, which was announced from the steps of the White House, Ed shrieked, "When I get ready to announce my candidacy I'll make the announcement on a pine board platform in my home town, and not on the steps of the White House after trying to grab myself a piece of the President's coat tail."

Ed is one of nine Senate victims of New Deal's political wrath.



Snow White and the Poisoned Apple

OF MUSE & MEN

RECRUIT OF THE WEEK

NEW DEAL recruit-of-the-week should be the woman lawyer who appeared on a recent program of Professor Quiz, the schoolmaster of the airways.

This woman, asked by the professor to name three rights guaranteed the American people under the Bill of Rights, confessed that (1) She had never heard of the Bill of Rights. (2) She was totally ignorant of its provisions. (3) The familiar guarantees of free speech, press, assemblage, petition, etc. were lost on her.

It is possible she never heard of the Constitution. If so her future is assured under the New Deal. Such a woman would be a prize in many New Deal departments. And after a period of apprenticeship, she could be appointed to the Supreme Court.

* * *

Earle to bed, or Earle to rise
Is a problem for New Deal's political guys.

* * *

In Ancient Rome it was bread and circuses. In modern New Deal it is relief and band concerts.

Sheltered ambition of Harry Hopkins, who made the "case history" an American institution, is to provide band concerts every week in 50,000 American communities, under auspices of the W.P.A. As an extension of this idea, Mr. Hopkins would like to put an album of art in every American home.

Suggested theme song for Mr. Hopkins' W.P.A. bands: *"Time On My Hands."*

* * *

Pump, pump, pump, the boys are priming,
Cheer up, Porkers, it will come—
Roosevelt will dump the money,
'Twill be a land of milk and honey,
When the purchased votes are counted and brought in.

HAPPY THOUGHT OF THE WEEK

1,261 YEARS IN HELL!

IF A CONGRESSMAN who threw his full support to the wasteful, destructive New Deal policies of Mr. Roosevelt and his associates, even though his conscience told him he was wrong,

Were to be cast into hell for his sin, and were to be told by a grinning Satan that he could earn his release,

By paying off the national deficit of $40-billion, nearly half of which was created by the New Deal, and which is owed to the private Federal Reserve bankers,

At the rate of $1 a second until the $40-billion indebtedness were wiped out,

That New Dealer would writhe in agony for 666,666,666 minutes, or 11,111,111 hours, or 460,421 days, or 1,261 years!

But if interest were compounded on the debt, Satan's grin would spread all around his head, for the New Dealer would pay, and pay, and pay ad infinitum. He would never get out!

Schwellenbach, Minton Mates On Lobby Team

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Roosevelt, to Minton, to Schwellenbach backfield combination—lateral passers deluxe—is setting the political football world on its collective toes with a dandy new play, the "hate and fear" delayed buck.

The play originates behind the line with Mr. Roosevelt taking the ball from center. He then charges ahead a few steps, whirls and tosses the pigskin to Minton who breaks through scrimmage line, and into the secondary defense.

At this point, with tacklers swarming around him, Minton flips the ball over his left shoulder to Schwellenbach who plunges forward, bull-like, until he is dropped.

The play first was used when Mr. Roosevelt went after business. He used it to screen the onset of the Roosevelt depression, accusing business of "hating" him, and the newspapers of creating a "fear psychology," that shrank investments, stopped production and sired chaos.

When Mr. Roosevelt got about as far with the ball as he could, he employed Minton, chairman of the Senate Lobby Investigation committee, who drove head foremost into the opposition, accusing the press of everything except the kidnaping of Charlie Ross.

Minton didn't get as far as Mr. Roosevelt. His side-stepping was faulty, his arguments silly and his charges were made of vapor, but he threw the ball to Schwellenbach.

This Senator from Washington, team mate of Minton on the Lobby committee, took the ball with considerable relish and streaked off by himself.

Schwellenbach, long-faced, whole-hog New Dealer, took to the air with his accusations, charging that "millions of dollars" have been spent by New Deal enemies in the last five years to get America to "hate and fear" Mr. Roosevelt.

"The magazines, the newspapers, the radio and the mail have been filled with it," he said. "I have on my desk detailed records showing expenditures in 18 months by 14 organizations of $1,084,602 for that purpose alone. That is but a small part of the total."

The play, good as far as it goes, is useless after it once has been used on an opponent. Mr. Roosevelt, good political football quarterback that he is, realizes few more political touchdowns will be made with this issue. He will turn to something else very shortly, in all probability.

The Week in the News

AGRICULTURE

Revolt Spreads

Out of a street corner conversation in Macomb, Ill., has grown an agricultural revolt that last week sent Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to the nation's airways with excuses for an admittedly inadequate farm relief act, the A.A.A. of 1938.

The revolt, which originated when Illinois corn farmers expressed their distaste for whittled corn acres and "dictation" from the department of agriculture, now has burned its way through the midwest.

Tilden Burg, Scotia, Ill., farmer and president of the Corn Belt Liberty League, said that requests for speakers had come from communities in 40 states where angry farmers oppose crop control.

Protest meetings have been arranged throughout Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. And in Ohio an entirely new impetus was given the revolt movement in the Miami Valley where 3,000 farmers voiced antagonism with A.A.A. and a desire to be "left alone, to carry on our own business without governmental interference."

Hundreds of farmers poured into Plymouth, Ind., to register a mass-protest against provisions of the act. The Lenawee County (Michigan) Farmer's Union held a protest meeting at which Ira Wilmoth, president of the Michigan State Farmer's Union reminded growers "We farmers make our living from what we grow, not from what we don't grow. There's one group in Washington that tells us to reduce our production, another group building dams to put more land into production, and a third group interested in importing corn. It just doesn't make sense."

At the Union League Club in Chicago, Stanley F. Morse, agricultural engineer and himself a large farm operator, told his auditors the revolt was "the spontaneous action of dirt farmers who no longer can stand the farm regimentation activities of the A.A.A."

Meanwhile, with his department peppered with protests from all over the nation, Secretary Wallace appeared on a coast-to-coast radio hookup to "explain" the act. Avoiding direct reference to the revolt in Macomb and in the Miami Valley, Wallace told his audience it was "no bed of roses" to administer the A.A.A. He admitted there may be injustices in the corn quota restrictions. This he blamed on Congress which delayed passage of the act in last November's special congressional session.

UPSHOT

Congressmen have warned that imposition of quotas on wheat acreage, amounting to cuts of 30 to 40 per cent, will bring further revolt. Despite this, it is certain drastic restrictions will be imposed. Depression has forced down the farm price level. Bounteous crops have brought surpluses. With no provision for bringing these surpluses to depressed areas, it is likely that the Department of Agriculture's "take it or leave it" edict to the nation's farmers will force compliance with the crop control law.

QUOTES

"If non-interest bearing loans should be made by the Federal Government to states and cities, the next logical step would seem to be for the Government in turn to secure these funds without paying interest, through the simple procedure of issuing printing press money."—Clyde W. Phelps, Head of Economics, University of Chattanooga, Tenn.

* * *

"Already I have in my possession statistics which prove beyond any reasonable doubt that the New Deal is spending millions of dollars annually for the dissemination of what is nothing more than political ballyhoo designated to perpetuate the New Deal in office."—Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey.

* * *

"The bids that the Government is now receiving give every indication that private shipbuilding interests hope to make a "Roman holiday" of the shipbuilding program unless they are checked by the salutary force of public opinion."—Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington.

* * *

"Our outlay this year for national defense is very nearly four times greater than it was the year before we entered the war. Our naval establishment is going hand in hand with American munition makers."—Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

PRESS

Daily Worker in Libel Suits

Judgment for $25,000 has been awarded to Mrs. Edith Liggett against the New York Daily Worker, Clarence Hathaway, editor, and Hyman Colodny. Mrs. Liggett had sued for libel following the publication of several articles in the Worker reflecting upon her and her late husband, Walter W. Liggett, slain by gunmen in Minneapolis in December, 1935. Liggett was assassinated on the eve of threatened revelations in his paper involving high state officials.

A $250,000 libel suit against the Comprodaily Publishing Co., owner and publisher of the Daily Worker has been filed by Max Eastman. The suit charges that Eastman was described as "a British spy, a secret service agent for Germany and Japan, a notorious person, a racketeer, a gangster, a specialist in concocting slander, a bandit, a swindler, and a crook" in a series of articles assertedly written by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party, and others, and published in the Daily Worker.

Calls Protest Fake

The Boston Traveler is definitely on the "other side." In an editorial of generalizations it belittles the people's protest against the reorganization bill. In case you missed it, the Traveler said:

"An echo of the unfortunate defeat of the federal reorganization bill is heard in a report from Washington that numerous Congressmen who had acknowledged receipt of letters and telegrams protesting the 'dictatorship' bill are receiving back, as 'undeliverable,' many letters they wrote.

"On the other hand, Congressmen have found that letters of acknowledgment they made of telegrams and letters urging support of the reorganization bill have not been returned.

"The obvious inference is that supporters of the bill in all instances gave their correct names and addresses."

Readers of Social Justice in Boston and New England will no doubt correct the misguided Traveler.

FINANCE

Searchlight on The Money Changers

The Russian newspaper, *Pravda*, reveals that high finance in Russia has become almost too complicated for the human mind to grasp. The Soviet State Bank, founded in 1922, had five branches and now has some 3,000 scattered throughout the land. Inasmuch as all financing must be done through this only bank, things often go wrong. When this occurs, there is a race between the manager of the local bank and the head of the government enterprise to the headquarters of the OGPU (Russian Secret Police). The winner, the man who tells the most convincing story implicates the other and survives. The loser is generally shot on the grounds of being a Trotskyist wrecker, spy or embezzler. Let Carter Glass, Tom Lamont, and the others in this country who secretly hope to permit by law branch banking across State lines with all control at Washington take a lesson.

* * *

Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, addressing the New Jersey bankers at Jersey City, has finally conceded that several bad mistakes have been made in government spending. He blames the "timing" of the government deficit spending and debt management program by helping to create an inflationary psychology with a huge bonus payment in 1936 and then quickly changing into a deflationary psychology with large collections of social security taxes and a too rapid decrease in public expenditures in 1937. Then he adds that the present economic difficulties are "not monetary." Mr. Eccles knows, or should know, that our present situation, as well as the money shortage in 1932 and 1933, was and is entirely monetary. To publically state otherwise is to assume an ostrich-like position that is ludicrous to every intelligent person who knows the simple rudiments of money.

* * *

Another sidelight on the questioning of Secretary of the Treasury Morganthau before the Senate Finance Committee brought out the fact that instead of a $3½-billion dollar deficit, it will be over $5-billion for 1939. Several Senators tried in vain to find out just what the exact financial status of the country is. Senator Byrd asked if it was not true that nineteen independent agencies of the government had obligations of more than $5-billion in addition to the direct national debt of $37½-billion. He furthermore asked the Treasury Secretary whether it was true that, under existing laws, authorization to these government agencies, guaranteed by the government, were close to another $10-billion. In other words, if full light were shed on the Treasury Department's bookkeeping, our national debt will hit $52½-billion next year!

No wonder the late United States Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, once said: "More dishonest statements, misstatements, if not absolute falsehoods, have been handed out at the Treasury Department of the United States for the purpose of misleading the public than were ever issued by a public department in my recollection of government."

Paris, France — Premier Edouard Daladier's further devaluation of the franc to a nearly all-time low reminds us of a quotation from that lucid historian, Thomas Carlyle, and bids us muse on what price — financial progress. About 155 years ago Carlyle wrote: "How singular this perpetual distress of the royal treasury. And yet it is a thing not more incredible than undeniable. A thing mournfully true; the stumbling-block on which all Ministers successively stumble, and fall. Be it 'want of fiscal genius' or some far other want, there is the palpablest discrepancy between Revenue and Expenditure; a Deficit of the revenue: you must 'choke the deficit' or else it will swallow you. This is the stern problem; hopeless seemingly as squaring the circle. Controller Joly de Fleury, who succeeded Necker, could do nothing with it; nothing but propose loans, which were tardily filled up; impose new taxes, unproductive of money, productive of clamour and discontent . . . And so, towards the end of 1783, matters threaten to come to a standstill. Vain seems human ingenuity." We know after the standstill came the bloody French Revolution in all its fury, engineered by unscrupulous schemers who withheld money from the people wherewith to purchase the necessities of life. They say history repeats.

* * *

New York, N. Y.—The Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy has come out against Government control of the Federal Reserve Banks and a stabilized dollar. The purpose of the organization is six-fold, according to Dr. Alvin S. Tostlebe of Wooster, namely, to enlighten the public as to the economics of monetary issues, to combat unsound monetary programs, to issue public statements when circumstances warrant, to publish, to distribute their own and other literature, and to suggest experts for those who wish aid. This organization is only a front for the private controllers of money who specialize in confusing public thinking with their public utterances. Their economists are not worthy of the name. They are the typical dime-a-line propagandists who pervert truth in our subsidized universities and colleges and keep the younger generation as mystified about the origin of credit money as a child trying to comprehend the mystery of electricity.

* * *

In a speech delivered in Canton, Mr. Li Lu-Chao, managing director of the Canton-Kowloon railway, which connects Canton with the British colony of Hong Kong, recently said:

"One of the paradoxes of the bombing incidents is that we recovered from a Japanese plane shot down a parachute wireless set and a Lewis machine gun. Unknowingly, I showed the gun to a British member of the railway staff near by. Much to his chagrin and to my surprise, the offending gun bore the mark of the British Small Arms Co. of Birmingham, England. Thus, British guns are being used to destroy a railway built with British loans."

Mr. Li should know that the international financier never loses. Whatever happens to the railway or the guns, or the poor men who use them, the debts remain.

The Week in Washington

CONGRESS

Wages and Hours

STORMY weather awaits the wages and hours bill, previously destined for smooth sailing in Congress. Backbones have undergone last-minute stiffening, and it is likely that a few of the braver among them will fight to the bitter end for God and country—and a few thousand votes. The wages and hours bill, which very long ago, might have been concerned over the status of the working man, has developed into as much of a political weapon as the anti-lynching bill. If the bill passes now, it will be a victory (political) for New Dealism—if it is shelved or killed, it will be a victory (political) for the Southern Democrats. Labor itself will not be materially affected until the omelet which evolves from the Congressional scramble has been enacted and is put into practice.

Meanwhile, Congressmen up for reelection, who had hoped that the Lewis set-back in Pennsylvania would keep that stalwart laborite quiet at least until November, are more than annoyed at the latest Lewis comeback. Fresh from the Pennsylvania defeats (which the C.I.O. head twisted somehow into a victory—probably, moral), Mr. Lewis' first substantial comment was his determined intention to carry on political battles in every state where he has representation.

Democrats who used to be tickled to death to have Mr. Lewis in politics, are now quaking in their proverbial boots, because the Pennsylvanian, who has indicated that silence will have no part in his tactics, does carry enough voluble support to make candidates uncomfortable.

Spending

Ground where angels fear to tread has been invaded by Senator Barkley's recent report to the Senate. The majority leader has actually listed the expenditures of the New Deal from its induction into office in March 1933, to the end of 1937. The total—believe it or not—is $31,981,328,170, and does not include the one and a half billion dollars appropriated for naval expansion, nor the $2,900,000,000 about to be spent on pump-priming.

The Senator asked that the material be inserted in the *Congressional Record* to show "how the present administration has carried out the principle of Thomas Jefferson that we should unite in common efforts for the common good."

Residents of the President's home state found their New Deal support justified to the tune of more than $3-billion. New York has been the greatest beneficiary of pump-priming during the last five years.

Among the New York spending was the sum of $1,665,434,364 for direct relief; more than $700-million went for W.P.A. expenditures; F.E.R.A. took almost $412-million, P.W.A. $211-million, Civil Works Administration $79-million; C.C.C. $82-million, and Public Roads bureau, $81-million. The Government also made and insured $1,343,006,456 in loans to New Yorkers.

EYES and EARS OVER THE CAPITOL

by Mark Meecham

Phrase-Mongers

EVEN a half-hearted perusal of the many bills currently imminent in our Houses of Congress should make Mr. U. S. Citizen wonder "what on earth this country is coming to!"—if it IS coming instead of going.

They are all neatly packaged—wrapped up in imaginative and humanitarian phrases, and labeled with high-sounding titles that are sure to beguile the unsuspecting public into the belief that they are the all-important good for the common welfare.

The people themselves, typical of their representatives, are like the special session Congressman who slapped one of his colleagues on the back, remarking: "I promise to vote for the bill if you say so, Jim, but I'll be damned if I'd promise to read the thing!"

Even this would not be fatal were it not for the fact that unscrupulous politicians seize upon this general lack of vigilance to ram through bills masquerading as recovery, reorganization, or reform measures. All that is needed to secure public support of a bill, however subversive it may be to the public interest, is a fine title or catch-phrase. Americans are chronics for a catch-phrase.

They have been educated to the virtues of certain things, and these are the very things which politicians will use to dupe them. Child labor, for example, goes against the grain of real Americanism. Consequently, a so-called "child labor" amendment is predestined to popularity because of its title. Our Americanism unfortunately, does not extend to looking beneath the book's covers. We see only the filmy coating which appears outwardly beautiful. It never occurs to us to look for dead men's bones inside.

Although the N.R.A. was a monopolistic measure conceived by the United States Chamber of Commerce and brought to Congress with the sole idea of heading off the six-hour day bill, American labor embraced it because it purported to be a national "recovery" act. *Most Americans have not yet read the act.* Very few of them even knew there was a section 7A until the Supreme Court told them about it, and the New Deal "got mad."

We let them regiment agricultural production because they called it "planned abundance"; and all that Congress needed to enact a payroll tax on every employe and employer in the country was the catch-phrase "social security." We periodically endorse serfdom, as a nation, simply because somebody in Washington had the forethought to call it "Works Progress."

We are even under the delusion that so long as our coins say "In God We Trust," no attempt or effort can be made to annihilate God and His principles. Once upon a time we engaged in a war to the death to "make the world safe for democracy," only to prove to the international war-makers that Americans are suckers for a slogan.

And we are still falling for the traditional New Deal way of calling a spade anything from a heart to an eagle. Instead of patriotically digging in and finding out what things are about, the average American has actually acquired a distaste for spades as such.

At present Congress is discussing war profits, and while there is only about one good war profits bill for every dozen bad ones, the typical American public knows only that war profits are "not nice" and assumes that any bill which attacks them is probably okay.

SENATOR VANDENBERG

Although the so-called Fine Arts bill has as much to do with the "fine arts" as the Lundeen bill does for education—that being nothing—you will have no difficulty at all in locating a legion of high minded supporters who would not be able to tell you the first thing about its contents. We sanction downright persecution of industry and individual enterprise in the name of Civil Liberties, and sponsor with our own tax money the cavortings of a smear society, all because it operates under the nom de plume of a Lobby Investigation Committee.

As a matter of plain, cold, hard fact, if Americans maintain the I. Q. which they exhibit in dealing with current national questions, they need not be surprised to find themselves engaged in a tooth and nail fight for a communistic dictatorship—only of course, some bright diplomat will have coined a new slogan in the meantime, —probably something like "a war to outlaw force as an instrument of national policy."

LEGISLATION

Postmasters By Merit

Subject: H. R. 1531, an act extending the classified civil service to include postmasters of the first, second and third classes and for other purposes.

Status: Passed by the House on January 28, 1937. Passed by the Senate with an amendment April 11, 1938. The two versions are now before the Senate-House conference committee.

Authors: The House measure was introduced by Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia. Hon. Joseph Mahoney of Wyoming brought it to the Senate and Senator Vandenberg introduced the amendment which was responsible for its easy passage.

Analysis: The stated purpose of the bill is to secure the appointment of postmasters according to the rules of civil service instead of their being selected on a strict patronage basis as proposed by Senator McKellar's (Tenn.) Post Office committee.

The bill as passed by the House, allows acting postmasters to be reappointed non-competitively, and requires only that new postmasters accede to the tests of civil service. This would, in effect, perpetuate the terms of the 15,000 incumbent Democratic postmasters. The Senate amendment fostered by Senator Vandenberg requires these incumbent postmasters, as well as the new ones, to submit to an open, competitive examination at the expiration of their term. Unless this part of the Senate bill is retained by the conference committee, the civil service provisions of the act would have little effect on the appointment of postmasters for several years hence.

If passed as proposed and amended by the Senate, the bill would be a great step in doing away with what—until bureaus recently became vogue—was the greatest patronage dispensing department the Government has ever known. The important post office appointments expire at just about the time of a new incumbency in the White House. And the customary political appointment of the president's campaign manager as the new administration's postmaster general, has been the signal for the entire United States post office department patronage personnel to change.

The Senate version, as further amended by Senator Glass, lengthens a single term of office from four to eight years. At its expiration, the incumbent postmaster seeking reappointment, will be obliged to compete with others seeking his place, and the selection will be made according to their ratings in a Civil Service examination especially conducted for postmasters.

The Postmaster General shall be allowed to appoint acting postmasters, but the abuse of this custom is prevented in the Senate bill, by limiting the terms of "acting" postmasters to six months, unless extended with the specific permission of the Civil Service Commission.

The bill, if enacted, without excepting the 15,000 present politically appointed postmasters, should take the United States Post Office Department out of the patronage dispensing business and establish it as a more efficient, more permanent department.

IN THE BEGINNING

Concluded from Page 14

prove to be as eager for the truth of Christian social justice as were their Western friends."

This was the year when the depression came to plague the citizens of our fair country. Factories were closed; thousands of men began tramping the streets seeking jobs where there were none; hundreds of desperate fathers and heart-broken mothers poured out their grievances to the priests at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

All this touched the heart of Father Coughlin. Giving expression to those whose voices could not be heard, he fearlessly attacked the economic system which paid less than living wages and which practiced a species of new usury which needlessly was impoverishing America.

Throughout 1930 and 1931 and 1932 he took the words of Christ most seriously in excoriating the Scribes and Pharisees and hypocrites who had exploited the poor. He followed the example of the Master most courageously as he began lashing from the temples of the Republic, the money changers who had perverted America into a den of thieves.

By this time the members of the Radio League were legion in number. By this time, literally, millions of letters began to pour into the offices of the country parish priest who had spoken what no other clergyman had dared to speak about the economic cruelties which were being practiced in the name of religion, of democracy and of sound politics.

Rest assured many of these letters came from hostile pens. He was berated, ridiculed, castigated and cursed. He was called a demagogue and a radical. At him were hurled the darts of vituperation. Even the public press attempted to poison his millions of listeners because he dared assail the money changers whose temples were tottering and whose finances were rotten to the core.

ALL during this time Father Coughlin was the voice of the people. In him the inarticulate masses found a spokesman as he preached the necessity of unionizing amongst labor and his determination to uproot the financial system of usury which was driving a free people into the prison of poverty.

All during this time he carefully differentiated between the radicalism of Communism and modern capitalism on the one hand and the sanity of social justice on the other.

Sunday after Sunday he reminded his listeners that they were sons of God and brothers of Christ.

Lecture after lecture insisted that whatsoever we do to the least of Christ's little ones we do to Christ Himself.

In season and out of season he demanded that human rights must be recognized first before heed was paid to the exploiting financial rights excogitated by users and irreligionists.

The members of the Radio League were oftentimes impatient with their leader whom they regarded as a sort of John the Baptist or Peter the Hermit. Therefore, thousands of them insisted that he reduce his words to action; that he organize.

Meanwhile the New Deal came in all its promised glory. Meanwhile the third step in the program of Communism was taken to destroy our democratic form of government and our liberties.

Father Coughlin knew that the bitterest struggle of his career was at hand. He understood that the mystical body of Christ was confronted by its mightiest enemy which was the mystical body of Satan. He appreciated that from the abuses of capitalism there grew the greater abuses of Communism. While he would not turn back to support the capitalistic system which had been in vogue under the presidency of Herbert Hoover, he complained bitterly about the false steps taken by executives of the New Deal who were adopting the so-called curatives of radicalism.

Thus, heeding the voice of many members of the Radio League he directed them to oppose not only the abuses of capitalism but the abuses of a new kind of radicalism which were springing up in the place of the former. But to save the Radio League any embarrassment he established these persons in a new organization called the National Union for Social Justice.

Unfortunately, the organization was fouled by too many members who had been attracted to it only for material gain, and it was perverted by too many leaders who put their faith in politicians rather than in the principles of Christian religion.

"As it was in the beginning!"

HOW often Father Coughlin longed to disentangle himself from the mad escapades which were prompted by mad lieutenants acting in his name!

How often did he long for the quiet and serenity that was his in the ivy-clad shingle church from whose pulpit he preached the Gospel of Christ under the patronage of the Little Flower whose sweet life was spent in praying for her less fortunate fellow beings—the same Little Flower who, although translated to heaven in spirit, has promised to scatter roses of love, of helpfulness, of consolation and of physical health upon all those who call upon her in the name of the Infant Jesus whom she served so well.

But alas, the parish priest who had become a national figure, repined in vain for those sweet days of 1927 and 1928 — the days identified with the phrase, "as it was in the beginning!"

No one had heaped upon him so much undesired publicity as came to him. Those who were closest to him were well aware of this. They knew that he was paying the price as everyone before him had paid who had challenged the synagogue of Satan and the money changers in the temple.

Nevertheless, his spirit was made of steel. It could not be broken by the slings and darts of calumny, of detraction, of misinterpretation which were showered upon him instead of the roses of peace and prosperity which he was asking the Little Flower to dispense amongst his fellow countrymen.

I presume that almost any person can smile and thrive in the sunshine of acclaim and prosperity. Up to date Father Coughlin's life had been one of sunshine. Not once had his temper been tried in the fires of adversity. So, I presume, in the wisdom of God's judgment it was only meet and just that his servant who was destined to preach to millions should be proven before he be entrusted with greater responsibilities.

I shall not forget the night in early November 1936 when "the radio priest" appeared before the microphone in the studios of Station WJR to acknowledge his temporary defeat and to bid farewell to the American public whom he had instructed. There was no venom in his voice, no chagrin in his delivery, no vituperation in his words, no threats of reprisals. He was calm, although he knew that 1938 boded no good to the applauding throngs who were filled with the joy of a political victory. Above all else he knew that his days of Gethsemane were at hand. Deeper disappointments were in store for him. Before he could rise from his ashes, he must go down to social death.

But he must go down valiantly, obediently, priestly and humbly.

That night he returned to the Shrine of the Little Flower pondering upon the Biblical phrase "As it was in the beginning—and is now."

The Shrine which had been constructed by the members of the Radio League must not be desecrated. It was a memorial erected by the people of America to evidence their love for the Saviour of mankind and for His sweet saint. It was a tower symbolic of the sword of justice—a tower whose foundations must not be destroyed no matter what the personal cost meant to Father Coughlin or to any other human being.

"I am not important but the principles for which I stand are important." Oh, no, the principles which were carved into every stone and molded into every bronze and typified in the great white altar and the gleaming candles and the burnished tabernacle—these must endure even though obliteration itself and the spear of ingratitude were his lot.

IN RECENT MONTHS it has become evident that the country parish priest, although nationally and internationally famous, has preferred the perpetuation of the Shrine of the Little Flower and all it symbolizes to any passing glamour and acclaim which time might accredit to him.

Perhaps the poignant sufferings of the past two years have left their marks upon him; but they are stripes of honor. Those of us who are closest to him appreciate that he is still full of hopefulness. But more than ever he is religiously conservative insofar as he is certain that no redress can come to America or Americans except through prayer and union with God.

The Radio League of the Little Flower is today as it was in the beginning. It is a group of those solid Christian citizens whose objectives are both material and spiritual. They are material in order to maintain the broadcasting which originated from this hallowed spot in all its pristine purity; they are spiritual because they call upon God to fill up all the deficiencies of human endeavor; because they call upon the Little Flower, His hand-maiden, to shower down the roses which the poor soil of this earth is impotent to produce.

Always faithful to the objectives of the League of the Little Flower, Father Coughlin pledges that a mass will be offered up every day for its members at the scene of Christ's burial, near Calvary.

Every Thursday at the Shrine itself another sacrifice is offered to Almighty God for the welfare of the living as well as the dead who are enrolled in this campaign to revitalize Christianity in a nation that became forgetful.

You, who read these lines, are invited to become one of us—to join us in a campaign of prayer and education for the salvation of our beloved nation.

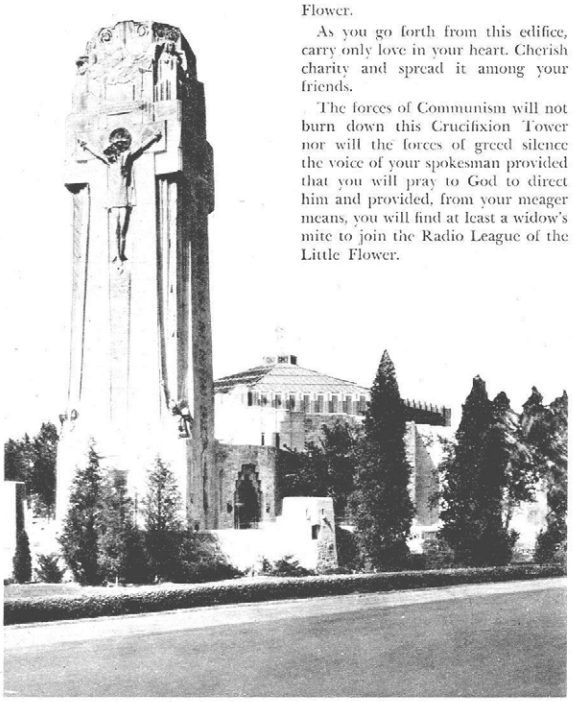
Meanwhile you have come from distant parts either out of curiosity, or reverence, or gratitude to rest and worship where the Little Flower and roses were transformed into the new philosophy of social justice—new in this world of our twentieth century but born ages ago in the humble stable of Bethlehem when a little child came into the world to free it from the bondage of slavery.

The Shrine of the Little Flower is only a symbol. While it is national, it belongs purely to these troublesome times in which we live. It is symbolic with its Charity Crucifixion Tower of the charity which must reign in every heart; of the philosophy of Christ which must replace the philosophy of Satan; of Christianity which must conquer, by the sword of love and of logic, the hostile forces of oppression on the one hand and radicalism on the other.

As in the thirteenth century there were heroic figures who battled against the usury and the slavery of the times, so, today, we must stand solidly behind the same spirit which, under God, is battling for social justice for all under the banner of the Little Flower.

As you go forth from this edifice, carry only love in your heart. Cherish charity and spread it among your friends.

The forces of Communism will not burn down this Crucifixion Tower nor will the forces of greed silence the voice of your spokesman provided that you will pray to God to direct him and provided, from your meager means, you will find at least a widow's mite to join the Radio League of the Little Flower.



POLITICAL DAYS ARE PAST

To the Editor:

In Mr. D. H. Meadows' letter in the April 11th issue of Social Justice, he asked that we "replace passive resistance with action." I fully agree, but I think his suggestion comes too late. We have talked our program to death.

I have been in the ranks of social justice since its birth, carried the banner of those candidates sworn to legislate economic freedom and have been sold down the river. Even now there are those who say that if we replace this politician with another all will be well—but we have no way of judging the future except by the past.

Every day the grip of the money changers grows tighter and we need only to look at pending legislation to see what lies ahead—starvation wages on the W.P.A. for the unemployed, usurious loans to small business, the Glass bank bill, etc., all to be financed by bankers' fountain pen money.

Dictatorship is now knocking at our door and will be admitted by those we have elected to preserve, protect and defend our constitution.

Bert R. Whitman

Columbus, Ohio

WORKINGS OF HIGH FINANCE

To the Editor:

My father obtained a loan from the ..... Trust Company of New York with which to make repairs on his four-family house.

The bank immediately charged five per cent interest and added it to the loan, the total amounting to $221.28. He made four monthly payments of $9.22 each on the account, leaving a balance of $184.40. He inquired what he would save if he paid his obligations in full. They replied that he would save $8.07, or five per cent. Therefore, the bank would charge approximately five per cent for the use of their money *for a period of four months.*

Isn't the State Banking Commission supposed to aid the working people in such matters, or do they aid in the passage of such laws?

Dino Mannari

Brooklyn, N. Y.

TODAY'S SMALL DISTRIBUTOR

To the Editor:

I have just finished reading the article "The Ruin of the Small Store Keeper" in Social Justice.

If I did not believe this was written recently, I would place the date of its writing about fifteen years ago. Having been a "small distributor" both retail and wholesale for many years, I am in a position to say that the present trend is just the opposite to that described in the article.

The statement concerning material forces working against the small dealer was very true some years ago, but today, the smallest dealers have suppliers who are putting them in a position to compete with the largest stores.

Years ago, many short-sighted manufacturers bid for orders from large buyers, but in time they found that the large buyers were playing them against each other and forced them to make concessions that took all the profit. Manufacturers are not anxious for that type of business today. You can find many small dealers pricing merchandise today just as low as the largest distributors and the average consumer will buy in the smallest shop if it is the most convenient place and if the price is right.

Statistics will show that small retail stores and small wholesale houses are on the increase and many large manufacturers and large department stores are finding it difficult to compete with small independent operators.

G. W. M.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

CURBSTONE EDITORIALS

HOME MARKET IS GREATEST

To the Editor:

Foreign trade has caused many wars, and is used as a pretext to get more deeply involved with foreign countries. If we realize that the biggest market we have or can ever obtain is right here in the United States and that our foreign market in value is but a drop in the bucket when compared with it, we would feel that our country and our democracy furnishes sufficient ground for our efforts, rather than the absorption of what is happening to the foreign democracies.

If they are satisfied, it will not help them for us to be dissatisfied because they do not have our form of democracy. If we get our viewpoint straight on these matters, it will not be necessary for us to become absorbed in the daily deluge of matter on foreign democracies.

T. H. J.

Washington, D. C.

REAL REORGANIZATION NEEDED

To the Editor:

If those representatives in Congress who voted for the Reorganization Bill really want to do some much needed constitutional reorganizing, let them disfranchise that illegal quasi-government corporation, the Federal Reserve System which has constitutionally usurped the government function of coining and regulating the value of money. Full economic freedom will never come to our people unless this most essential change is honestly made.

A truly happy America and a lasting economic freedom will result from enactment of such legislation and it is tragic that the poor to whom the greatest benefits would accrue do not seem to have the intelligence to grasp the fact.

Poverty and unemployment would gradually disappear, and a more abundant life for those able and willing to work would follow the abolition of the private controllers of our money.

Our people would be ever grateful if the representatives would labor to remove this powerful octopus, although by fulfilling their oath of office to uphold the constitution it should not be necessary for the people to appeal to their Congressmen to enact this constitutional reorganization legislation.

Joseph Fitzpatrick

Malden, Mass.

AFTER THE WAR — THEN WHAT?

To the Editor:

Clarification is needed for the two letters in recent issues of Social Justice—answers to the steel worker who wanted a war to boom Pittsburgh.

To begin with, the present financial system must by its very nature, lead inevitably to war. With every round of industry there remains a surplus which the workers cannot purchase because their wages are not sufficient to meet the prices. After selling so much of this surplus to foreign countries or giving it to them on credit which is often repudiated, there remains only one solution, to close the factory. This again intensifies the situation. It becomes so desperate that some outlet for production must be found before the wage workers starve and war or preparation for war offers an ideal solution for this dilemma.

An illustration of this cycle is evident in England at the present moment. Things were in a drastic condition there; almost the entire population was slowly starving to death. World events tended, luckily, to compel a solution and the government thought that it was forced to re-arm. They borrowed the vast amount of $1,500-million of fountain pen money; this sum is being scattered among the workers who receive wages for making tools that will eventually be blown to pieces.

In the meantime, the financial system is collecting every cent of interest that can be squeezed out of the workers. What these workers are worrying about is what will happen when the necessity of arming is over! Like Mary and John of the installment furniture case, they will be out of a job and loaded down with debt.

H. C. Colvill

Missoula, Montana

ONE STEP FROM BARRING ALL

To the Editor:

Another angle of this depressing job shortage was brought to light recently when a statistical report was made up for one of our manufacturing plants here. We found that 58 per cent of the people employed in the factory were aliens who had never taken out their first papers, some of them having been residents of this country over twenty years. From all indications, this condition is prevalent over the entire country. I would like to see every American taken off the relief rolls and given a job, then in our charity, we can take care of these "visitors" to our shores.

All this brings us back to Father Coughlin's contention—we must concentrate on legislation which will eliminate the private control of credit, the contraction of which brings about depressions which in turn carry with them job shortages, unrest and chaos.

Mrs. J. J. Burns

Cleveland, Ohio

MANAGER OPPOSES CHAIN LAW

To the Editor:

I have been employed by one of the largest grocery chain stores for the past seven years as manager. I have read Senator Patman's proposed bill and have heard several of his speeches which are false as far as my company is concerned.

In the town in which I am located, the company banks in two local banks and gives generously to all charities. As far as out-of-town help is concerned, I have always hired my own clerks. The three neighborhood boys working for me now are well satisfied with their jobs. As for wages, working conditions and our superiors, we are better paid than the average, we all receive vacations with pay, all have insurance paid for by the company, and on the whole are entirely satisfied.

Our company still passes on to the consumer, merchandise at a saving of eight to ten per cent. Mr. Patman seems to think this saving should not be passed on to the consumer. Why not? If Mr. and Mrs. Consumer can save a percentage on their groceries, doesn't this enable them to spend this percentage for other commodities which in turn will create more production and in turn more purchasing power?

If some of the conditions do prevail as Mr. Patman states, why pick on the companies which are really doing a good job? He claims that there would be more independent grocery stores if the chains were out of business, that possibly the chains would turn their stores over to their managers. I personally do not believe I would be any better off with a store of my own.

I wonder if Mr. Patman really believes that if the large chains really closed their doors and if everybody could go in business that all competition would cease, that all clerks and sales people would be better paid and that unemployment would decrease. As a laboring man and one working for a large chain, I believe he is wrong.

J. J. W.

Montclair, N. J.

WHAT ABOUT BINDING THEM?

To the Editor:

Curbstone Editorials' many readers value the information contained in Social Justice so much that I am sure they would like to know of some inexpensive method of binding the old paper copies for every day reference.

I feel certain there are many readers, including myself, who would be glad to hear from those who have any suggestions to offer. The new Social Justice publication is worthy of a durable binder so that copies may be kept intact.

Armand F. Andrle

Buffalo, N. Y.

FORM YOUR SOCIAL JUSTICE PLATOON OF 25 NOW

You heard the call of Father Coughlin in our issue of last week —May 23.

A national organization by 1940, made up of Platoons of 25, each independent in itself, free of party politics and politicians.

Thus will come success of the "MILLION LEAGUE" — one million subscribers—five million readers—when America comes to the crisis of November, 1940.

The time to start organization of a Social Justice Platoon of 25 among your friends is NOW. Not a day can be lost if we are to weigh heavily in the national scales two years hence.

Every hour is important from now on unless, as a body, we are to lose the chance to perform the greatest duty ever devolving upon Americans. We must not let this chance slip from our grasp lest generations of the future say: "Through social justice our liberties could have been saved—if only the believers in social justice had worked."

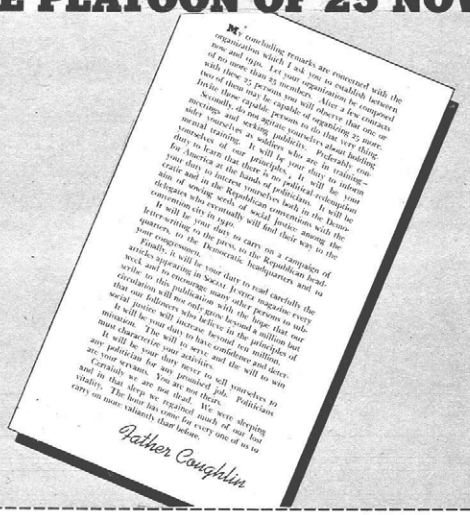
Let us not fool ourselves. Communism is not hammering at our gates. COMMUNISM IS WITHIN THE GATES! Spawn of Oriental hatred of Christianity, it is coiled for its final thrust into the heart of the America we once knew.

Organize—NOW!

Next year will be too late. The year 1940 can mean the blotting out forever of the Constitution of the United States. From then on—CHAOS!

You now reading these lines — YOU BE THE ORGANIZER. Don't wait for others to act. DO IT YOURELF.

Use the Co-Operation Coupon below—and we shall instruct you how to proceed. Read once more the call of Father Coughlin—and ACT.



Million League

One Million Subscribers—Five Million Readers—By Christmas

CO-OPERATION COUPON

SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

I wish to help Father Coughlin and social justice in the United States by joining the "MILLION LEAGUE."

Please send me at once full particulars of how I can be of assistance.

My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

City or Town.....State.....

LADIES! MAKE THIS A BIG SUMMER

Women and girls in all sections of the country are earning weekly incomes selling SOCIAL JUSTICE. A young lady in New York State swells her budget balance by $16.00 every week. Another enterprising girl in Massachusetts sells 500 copies a week and earns $20.00 in Cash.

But, now YOU can do even better. Because—the SOCIAL JUSTICE Premium Season opens May 30—TODAY.

During the next 12 weeks you can earn CASH as well as win beautiful and valuable Premiums selling SOCIAL JUSTICE in your city or district. Just a little effort on Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings. Only a few hours of work.

SOCIAL JUSTICE, the national weekly that carries the great message of Father Coughlin, is well known to every American. You are not introducing something new. When you say: "SOCIAL JUSTICE"—you have the attention of every person who hears your voice.

Start this week. Then you'll have plenty of time to win the prize you want. Only a few of the handsome premiums are shown on this page. Fill in the Coupon below and mail it now. Within two or three days you will receive a beautifully illustrated catalogue showing a wide variety of prizes for special work this summer.

Do this now while the Coupon is before you.

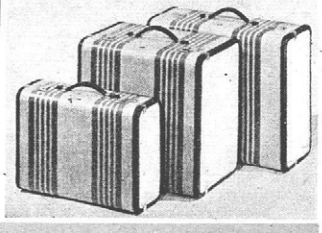
THESE AND MANY OTHER PREMIUMS CAN BE YOURS FOR A LITTLE WORK

Sunbeam Hospitality Tray. Toaster fully automatic. Large Walnut serving tray. Relish dishes beautifully designed. No. 15108—2154 papers.

Westinghouse Deluxe Coffee and Tea Maker. Finish in chrome and Moldarta. The last word in scientific making of delicious coffee or tea, and results are always the same. No. 15128—1040 papers.

Pair of End-Table or Commodore Lamps. No. 15120—1500 papers.

Monax Petalware. The latest in tableware — in tune with the time. In graceful petal pattern and translucent blue-white tone. 15-piece service for four. No. 15140 — 190 papers



Aeroplane Linen Luggage. Striped water-proofed linen, bound with topgrain cowhide. Choice of men's suitcase in 3 sizes, or lady's overnite case, week-end case or hat box. No. 15132—1070 papers.

START NOW WITH PLENTY OF TIME TO WIN

USE THIS COUPON NOW—

CIRCULATION DEPT.,
Social Justice,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

Please count me in on your Cash and Special Premium offer for selling SOCIAL JUSTICE this summer.

Send me without obligation on my part illustrated catalogue of premiums and full instructions.

My Name Is.....

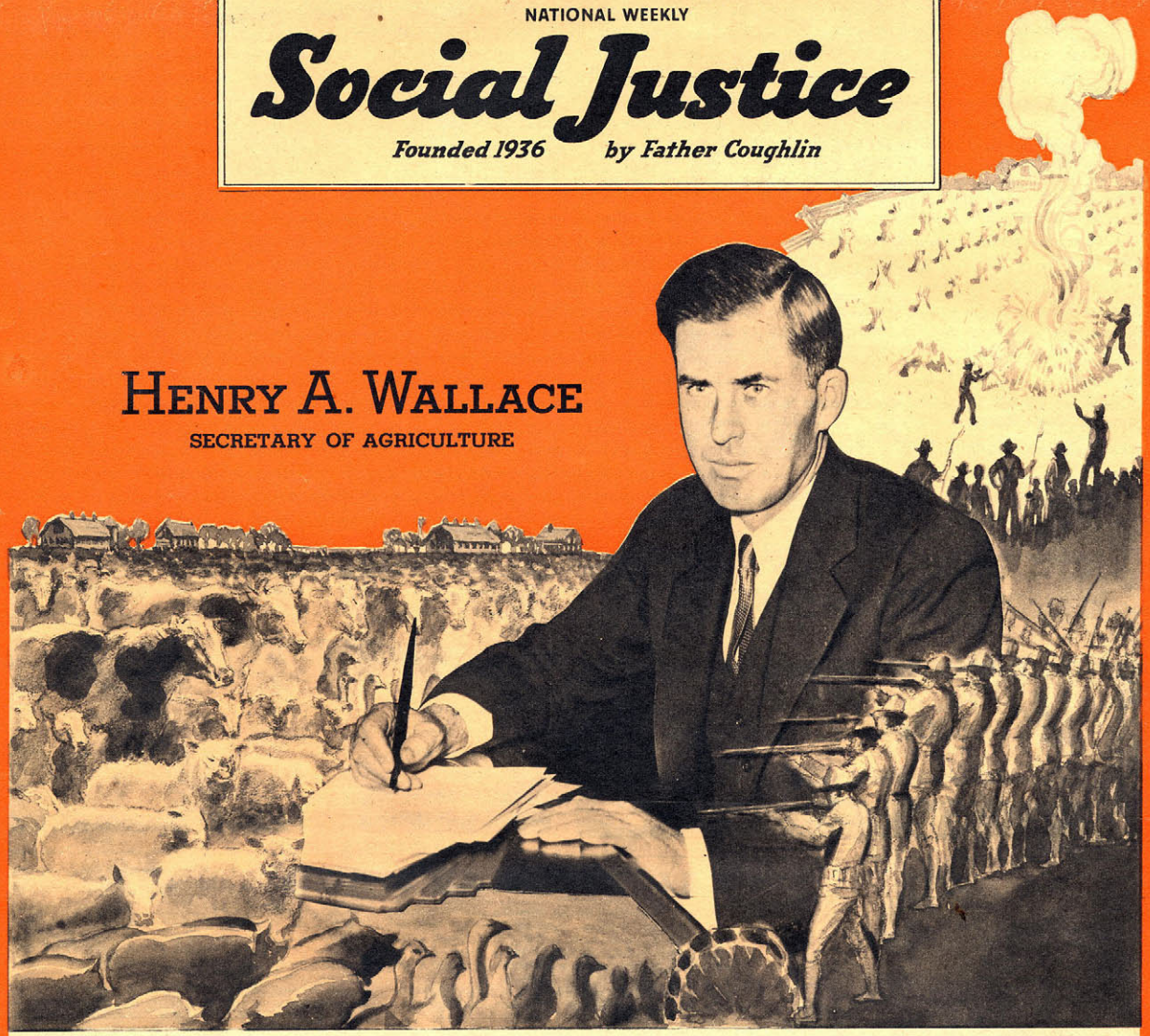
My Address Is.....

City or Town.....State.....

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin



HENRY A. WALLACE

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

APOSTLE OF DESTRUCTION

THERE are 32 million farmers in America, one-fifth of our population.

The farmers owe $8-billion on mortgages alone.

Two thousand farms are being foreclosed every legal day of the year—because our agricultural class is not able to meet its mortgage debts.

The farmer's foreign market has been closed to him, due to the "good neighbor" policy of the Administration, our reciprocal trade treaties, and our secret bolstering of foreign currencies at the expense of our own.

The farmer's domestic income has been practically stopped because of the program of destructionism fostered by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

This is American agriculture's "red rust."

The Secretary of Agriculture is the apostle of abuse, absurdity and annihilation; he has thrown God's gifts of abundance back in His face by forcing the farmers of America to destroy their crops under the A.A.A.

Thousands of acres of cotton and wheat have been plowed under.

Millions of pigs and cattle have been needlessly slaughtered.

Want exists in the midst of plenty for all, but the plenty is denied to the starving masses, while insult is added to injury by destroying the fruits of the field—the abundant produce of nature.

Farm income has dropped from $17-billion in 1919 to $5-billion.

The value of land and buildings on America's farms has been pushed down from $78-billion to $33-billion in 1935.

The debt load remains virtually the same. It was $9½-billion when the valuation was $78-billion: It is $8½-billion with all the farms in the land worth less than $33-billion!

The interest on this is $500-million a year. The tax load is $400-million a year. Is there any wonder that farms are foreclosed?

The Secretary of Agriculture, furthermore, was a prime mover in knifing the Frazier-Lemke bill, the last independent adventure to give the farmers a breathing spell.

"Social Justice is synonymous with Class Cooperation . . . It is opposed to Class Conflict"

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